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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. DECEMBER.

BY W. A. SUTLIFFE.

The glum December, blowing keen, Hath frosted all the land, And whitened all the swaying pines That overlook the strand. The sun doth drop with stranger glare Adown the chilly west, And bleak the twilight cometh on The star-gems in her breast.

The shining snow hath drifted well Up hill and down the vale, and maketh all the winter night With moonlight ghostly pale And in the night the moon doth cast Tree-shadows on the floor, And in the night the rattling blast

The roaring blast that bloweth high Above the palace dome, The whistling blast that creepeth low In to the beggar's home; The merry wind that laugheth loud Ontside the rich man's door. The doleful wind that pipeth scorn

Ye proud ones, gird the fire-light in, And bandy with your choicest wit The pointless jest about; And wrap your souls in silken folds. And sit in gilded ease, And warm your human love with wine own hither on the seas.

It may be well: God knoweth all! One laughs, and one may weep He will not let the haughty dame Be chilly in her sleep; But o'er the scanty coverle The drift creeps on and on, See not the rising sun.

A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

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"On that sad morning," she wrote, "when your father told me of your marriage and departure. I found courage to say what I had

your father told me of your marriage and departure, I found courage to say what I had often thought, that we were much to blame for whatever might be wilful or violent in your character. When you were little, we could not bear to cross you, and many a time indulged you against our better judgment; as you grew older, the same thing was continued. It is always easier, always pleasanter, to gratify a dear child than to deny it; we took that pleasure, and neglected our duty for it. I told him that if you had done wrong, we had done it too, and should look with charity upon the faults which we had caused. He would not listen to me; he said that our unlimited indulgence should have been at least a claim upon your gratitude—he grew more and more angry as we talked of you. 'To think,' he said, 'that a child of mine should be guilty of such vile duplicity!' "

"Yes, there it is," said Grace, in bitter comment; "it is not that I have sinned, and done an ineffaceable wrong to my own character—it is that a child of as should do it."

already darkened by so much of evil; it rebuked her, that she had wandered so far from the guilelessness of infancy. Even her affection for it awoke a vague reproachfulness in her mind; it said, "Did not your mother love you as well?" It asked, "How have you repaid her?" The only answer to these questions was an acknowledgment of her ingratitude—a resolve to make atonement.

People do not change all at once, from stude—a resolve to make atonement.

People do not change all at once, from stude—a resolve to deep humility. Grace contented herself for the present with writing a few lines to her mother; and her and was an acknowledgment of her ingratitude—a resolve to make atonement.

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People do not change all at once, from stude—to make atonement with writing a few lines to her

cause of sorrow in the altered conduct of her husband.

Seymour had always been accustomed to wealth, society, and leisure; a narrow income, attention to business, and the companionship of his wife alone, soon wearied him. It did well enough, in the first few menths of their marriage, to come home regularly, night afteringht, and find Grace waiting for him with a smile of welcome; but after the romance of the thing wore off, it was quite different. Then she was not the same person whom he had once weed and won. Miss Lindley had been a star in her own sphere; her beauty, accomplishments, and talent, rendered her conspicuous and admired; she had numerous suitors, from whom he had carried her off in triumph. ous and admired; she had numerous suitors, from whom he had carried her off in triumph. Mrs. Seymour was a quiet person, living in obscure lodgings; her company was sought by none; she shed no lustre, no distinction, on his name. That she was devoted to him, went for nothing; it became her to be devoted when she had ruined his prospects so completely—it was the least that she could do. His short-lived

way.

These feelings did not spring suddenly into birth; they grew upon him week after week, and month after month, and as they grew they were made manifest. First he spent an evening away from home, now and then, on plea of business; then his absences became more frequent and prolonged, and he took no pains to account for them. He was cold and inattentive—be-sand-by unkind and barsh.

account for them. He was cold and inattentive—by-and-by, unkind and harsh.

Matters grew worse; business was entirely neglected; the old love of gaming came up, and wasted away their moderate income. The elder Seymour was appealed to, but in vain; he took his stand upon the threats so long held out, and refused to bestow a farthing more than the allowance already made. They moved to humbler lodgings—then to humbler still. Last came that creellest slight, that keenest insult to a loving woman—Grace's husband neglected. to a loving woman—Grace's husband neglected her for the most abandoned of her sex.

Such, briefly stated, were the changes she beheld in him. She remembered her father's prediction, and wondered if he would be pleased to hear how well it was fulfilled. She heard from home but seldom; the last letter had given her some encouragement of a reconcilia-tion, but she had never answered it. "The hope comes too late," she said; "if I could not ask forgiveness when I was prosperous and happy, I shall not do it now. He would always

happy, I shall not do it now. He would always distrust my motives, always think that circumstances drove me to it."

Her father's pride was inflexible. He, like her, had endured some self-reproach, had felt many a longing for reconciliation. Long since he had resolved that the first token which she gave of her submission should be met in a kind, indulgent spirit; but there he fixed his limit. She must make the first advance, take the first step: and this she had determined the first step; and this she had determined never to do, as we have already seen.

suffering for the want of your accustomed luxuries."

Grace assured him that she should not suffer; that she desired, above all things, to be economical and prudent, that they might sooner be independent of his father's aid; that they would be independent, in time, she did not doubt; she had unbounded faith in Seymour's talents and good resolves.

She was deterrained never to appropriate a penny of the allowance to her own use. "I have talent," she thought; "there is no vanity in saying to myself what so many have said about me. Talent, then, ought to pay, and it does pay, too. Moore had three thousand guineas for Lalla Rookh, and Byron received large sums for his poems; then Southey, Wordsworth, and many others, lived by their pens. Not, of course, that I can write like them i but if they had so much, I can surely get the little meessary to my purpose. As soon as we are settled in our new home, I must see what can be done."

The new home consisted of a plain but perfectly respectable suite of rooms, in a small boarding-house in Cortlandt street. Once established there, Grace had abundant leisure to carry out her plans. The few acquaintances whom she had made in the city rarely intruded on her solitude, the neighborhood in which she dwelt not being particularly attractive, nor her own position a commanding one. Her husband

whom she had made in the city rarely intruded on her solitude, the neighborhood in which she dwelt not being particularly attractive, nor her own position a commanding one. Her husband was absent all day; from morning till night she Gould devote herself to literary pursuits. But she was not quite in the mood; she longed more and more for a letter from home; "when that comes," she said, "I will certainly begin. I could not write to any purpose now."

It came at last; Grace almost feared to break the seal—that blue seal, with its cipher "L," so familiar to her eyes. The letter was from her mother, not her father, as she had foolishly hoped it might be. Caroline had not written before, because she hoped to have good news to communicate, if she waited awhile; but that hope, it seemed, had failed her.

"On that sad morning," she wrote, "when your father told me of your marriage and departure, I found courage to say what I had

In his famous Essay on the Hero as Divinity, Mr. Thomas Carlyle, after describing some of the poetical characteristics of the old Scandinavian mythology, suggests that the tones of this early music, though long since inaudible in the land of their birth, may still be now and then caught, faintly echoing through the backwoods of America. It seems to me that, in my wanderings about the West, I have heard some of these echoes. It seems to me, that in certain respects, these pioneers resemble the gigantic heroes who figure in ancient Scandinavian myths, and it is not far out of the way to remark, that the people of the Mississippi Valley are now, without being aware of it, living in a sort of mythological epoch. The resemblance alluded to consists in certain huge, awkward, original, and exaggerated forms of ideas, images, and modes of expression. The reader who is familiar with the story of Thor, the Scandinavian divinity, and his adventures among the Iotuns, during his celebrated visit to Iotunheim, will understand what I mean. A very amusing account of this visit may be found in Professor Longfellow's Introduction to his Translation of Icelandic Poetry. It octo his Translation of Icelandic Poetry. It occurred to me, while reading it, that if Thor, with his companions, Loke the Eater, and Thialfe the Runner, would condescend to visit the Mississippi Valloy, in the way he visited Iotunheim, and challenge the giants to trials of skill in their respective arts, he and his comrades would, very probably, soon find their match. I have no doubt that somewhere in Kentucky he would fall in with men ready to boast as largely as Heimdal, the watchman on the walls of Valhalla, whose ear was "so acute, that he could hear the grass grow in the meadows of earth, and the wool on the backs of sheep." That is a specimen of Scandinavian bragging which would not discredit Dick Wildfire himself. It very fairly illus-

the first step; and this she had determined never to do, as we have already seen.

CHAP VII.

Seymour made no attempt to induce his father to bestow more largely of his abundance; he was too well acquainted with that gentleman's firmness of character to hope that any good would result from such interference; so very quietly pocketed his indignation and his allowance. It was been the established policy and they split in the lock of any of the very quietly pocketed his indignation and his allowance. It was been the established policy for the want to reason for the want to read the new to do, as we have already seen.

The third year of Grace's wedded life was farwing to a close, when her babe was born—and is allowance. When the giant Hymir was wont to call the icebergs his cows, and that the old has a little girl, welcomed by none except its pole and sorrowful young mother. Seymour hardly not deal the interference; so the very quietly pocketed his indignation and his allowance. It has been the established polity of the very fairly illustrate his Western exaggeration. You know that the grant to call the icebergs his cows, and that the was an escaped slave—on the epistle accompanying his return was a decided protest against Slavery; instead of being a vindication of it, as they contend. Had I represented him as only a hired severant, it would have known when they made it does do non-extend to be the epistle accompanying his return was a decided protest against Slavery; instead of being a vindication of it, as they contend. Had I represented him as only a hired severant, it would have known when they made it does the epistle accompanying his return was a decided protest against Slavery; instead of being a vindication of it, as they contend. Had I represented him as only a hired severant, it would have known when they made it when the second being a vindication of it, as they contend. They should have known when they made it when the should have known when they made it was a decided protest against Slavery; instead of

earth.

Now, against this world-renowned Thor and Now, against this world-renowned Thor and his hammer, I would confidently pit the Mississippi-Valley-renowned Captain Scott and his rifle: I must tell you this Scott-story, though you, have heard it a thousand times. I aver that it is as characteristic an exaggeration as any in all the Norse poetry. Scott, you know, was a Kentucky rifleman, precisely such an one as Kossuth has lately been praising to the skies at Louisville. Like Mike Fink, the last of the boatmen, he used to amuse himself now skies at Louisville. Like Mike Fink, the last of the boatmen, he used to amuse himself, now and then, when sailing down the Ohio, by shooting the heels off the negroes, as they idly sat, sunning themselves upon the fences that ran along the river's banks. Scott was out one day, hunting coons. Espying one in a tree, he immediately brought his rifle to his shoulder; the coon happened to see him, and, as the Western narrator, or rather the Western skald, has it, instantly this dialogue took place:

"Is your pame Scott?"

"John Scott?" "Captain John Scott?"

"Yes, sir."
"Well, then, you needn't fire; I'll come right down." So soon as he was perfectly assured that the unerring marksman was before him, he surren-dered at discretion. What a congenial travel-ling companion would Captain Scott have been to Thor, in his search of adventures about the

world!
It is related that when Thor and his com suspers might be willed or violent in your behavacher. When you read on the property of the pr rades visited the Iotuns, their King instantly made a demand very nearly akin to what is

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: In the Era of December 2d, I have just seen, under the head of "Correction of an Error," a criticism signed L. T., which has somewhat the air of a rebuke to you, that you have allowed me "to inculcate an error" in my communication on "the Right of Property in Man," in the Era of November 16th, and to me, for the inculcation of that error. The alleged error is, that I called Onesimus the "fugitive slave" of Philemon. As in your introduction you say you had "overlooked" the "fugitive slave" of Philemon. As in your introduction you say you had "overlooked" this expression, I infer that you agree with L. T., that it was an error, and would have expunged it had you noticed it, but if, under the impression that the "Era should be kept free from all heresy on Anti-Slavery subjects," differences of opinion on disputed points, or even supposed errors, not important to the arguments of freedom are to be excluded, it is to be feared that the Era will not be able to main

gard, is too liberal, and knows me too well, to an intimation that France and England were impute to me the attempt to wrest Scripture knowingly to strengthen any argument; he thinks the probability is that Ones as was not a slave, but had obligated himself in some other way. He will, I trust, credit me when I sincerely assert the heresy of believing that he was a slave, for reasons which I cannot comprise in this communication; and indeed I do not desire to, as I think the friends of freedom will be much better employed in strengthening the argument against the right of property in man, than in controversies or corrections on unimportant questions involved in it.

In alliance to prevent it.

Now, sir, I am here free to declare, representing, as I do, a section of the country as deeply interested in the future relations of Cuba to this continent as any other; in my place as a Senator from the South, and upon my responsibility as a statesman of America, that I am content Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain, unless it can be acquired from her by voluntary cession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba, by their own act, shall sever all political connection with their European mother, and voluntarily propose annexation.

not desire to, as I think the friends of freedom will be much better employed in strengthening the argument against the right of property in man, than in controversies or corrections on unimportant questions involved in it.

I cannot close this communication without rendering you, Mr. Editor, my warmest thanks that you published my former one, (November 11th.) as I consider the question which it treats as fundamental to the whole Anti-Slavery controversy, and am very desirous that the advocates of freedom should turn more of their attention to it. I am confident that you and our mutual friend L. T. agree with me in the main scope of my argument upon it. You are both engaged in a glorious course; and any aid in it my feeble efforts may give you may com-

content of the first content of the first content of the fighty, the good small content of the first content of th

SPEECH OF MR. MASON, OF VIRGINIA,

In the Senate, December 23, On the resolution calling upon the President for Correspondence in relation to the Tripartite Cuban Convention.

Mr. President, if any further evidence were necessary to satisfy this country that the eyes of the two great maritime and commercial powers of Europe have been directed, with inpowers of Europe have been directed, with in-creasing interest, to the relations borne by the continent of North America to the Island of Cuba, it would be furnished by the fact dis-closed in the message, to which this resolution refers. The position which the Island of Cuba geographically holds to this continent is such, that almost ever since we became a nation, it has been looked upon with the deepest interest by all our statesmen. The Island of Cuba lies in the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico; and all our statesmen, of every political complexion our statesmen, of every political complexion, from the foundation of the Government to this day, were admonished thereby that the vigilance of this country must never be relaxed in regard to the political relations of that Island. But there is something more, I apprehend, which has led these two great European Pow-ers to make to this country a proposition which they should have known when they made it they should have known when they made it would be declined. They should have known that, sir; because the whole history of the po-

impute to me the attempt to wrest Scripture
in alliance to prevent it.

Now, sir, I am here free to declare, repre-

the angilet, no event fan lay summy the pills and the property of the present order of things. And the looks to be stating surport the silent of the property of the property

be, all that we demand of her is that she shall keep it, and not part with it; and rely upon it, in the fulness of time, and before very long, even Spain will yield to the inevitable necessity which governs the events of the world. The geographical position of Cuba, with the increasing growth of this country, will determine all the rest.

I have said that in so much of the President's message as I have read was contained a nar-

message as I have read, was contained a narrative only of the fact that he announced. In the concluding sentence of that paragraph, the

President expresses an opinion. He says:

"I have, however, in common with several
of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of
France and England to be assured that the
United States entertain no designs against

Cuba."

In the expression of that opinion I fully agree with the President; we entertain no designs against Cuba. But he continues:

"But that, or the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril."

I regret, sir, that the President deemed it

necessary to express that as the opinion of the Executive. Nor need I suggest to the Senate upon what that opinion is founded; it speaks for itself. But I am free to declare, as one of the representatives of the States, that I know of uo peril which should ensue, or which should cause us to hesitate, if Cuba were ready for

the word is to be found in the Bible; the translators did not use it; but he admits that doulos to the same category with that of the giant Hymir.

We all know that Thor, with his hammer, he made little or no impression on glant Skrymer, he made little or no impression on glant Skrymer, though he struck him three times on the head with that hammer. The giant was too big, his skull was too tough for him. Indeed, thing it for a house. Carlyle suggests that this glove was some earth cavern; I suppose a sort of Big Cave of Kentucky, with its fingers spreading far away, many miles under the earth.

The condition of interpose a court in the Epistle is cannot be positive. I can fast with that doulos in the Epistle is cannot be positive. I cannot cannot be positive. I cannot cannot be positive. I cannot cannot be positive. I cannot

assumed or imposed by its compact as a mem-ber of the Union.

the character, policy, and intention of the stat-ute in question, and that for this reason alone the power of the State to make and enforce such a law cannot be doubted, yet we would not wish it to be inferred, by any implication from what we have said, that any legislation of which does not directly or indirectly delay, impede, or frustrate the reclamation of a fugitive, or interfere with the claimant in the prosecu-tion of his other remedies, is necessarily void. This question has not been before the court, and cannot be decided in anticipation of future

It has been urged that this act is void, as it subjects the delinquent to a double punishment for a single offence. But we think that neither the fact assumed in this proposition, nor the influence from it, will be found to be correct. influence from it, will be found to be correct. The offences for which the fourth section of the act of 12th February, 1793, subjects the delinquent to a fine of five hundred dollars, are different in many respects from those defined by the statute of Illinois. The act of Congress contemplates recapture and reclamation, and punishes those who interfere with the master. punishes those who interfere with the master in the evercise of this right—first, by obstructing or hindering the claimant in his endeavors to seize and arrest the fugitives; secondly, by rescuing the fugitive when arrested; and, thirdly, by harboring or concealing him after notice. But the act of Illinois, having for its object the prevention of the immigration of such persons, punishes the harboring or secreting negro slaves, whether domestic or foreign, and without regard to the master's desire either to reclaim or abandon them. The fine imposed is claim or abandon them. The fine imposed is not given to the master, as the party injured, ain in the state, as a penalty for disobedience what of its laws. And if the fine inflicted by the act supported such an indictment. Even the last count, which charges the plaintiff in error with "unlawfully preventing U.D., the lawful owner, from retaking the negro slave," as it does not allege notice, does not describe an offence punishable by the act of Congress.

But admitting that the plaintiff in error may be liable to an action under the act of Congress, for the same acts of harboring and preventing the owner from retaking his slave, it does not follow that he would be twice pun-

does not follow that he would be twice pun-ished for the same offence. An offence, in its the hour comes, when in good faith, and with due regard to national honor, we can incorporate Cuba as one of these United States, it will be done, and Europe may find it best then to hold her peace.

From the New York Times.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Important Decision in the U. S. Supreme Court.

RICHARD ELLIS, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The People of the States.—Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of Illinois. Mr. Chase and Mr. Dixon for plaintiffs, Mr. McDougall for defendant in in error. Mr. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court.

The plaintiff in error was indicted and convicted under the oriminal code of Illinois for (the spins and secretions a peace of the States are and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment; and the same act may also be a process of the States are and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offence against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment; and the same act may also be a process of the States are offence. An offence, in its legal signification, means the transgression of a law. A man may be compelled to make reparation in damages to the injured party, and be liable also to punishment for a breach of the public peace, in copsequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punishment for a law. A man may be compelled to make reparation in damages to the injured party, and be liable also to punishment for a breach of the public peace, in copsequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punishment for a breach of the public peace, in copsequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punishment for a breach of the public peace, in copsequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punishment for a breach of the public peace, i

WM. THOS. CARROLL,

WASHINGTON, D. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO AGENTS AND SUBSCRIBERS. Our issue of to-day is the commencement of a new columns. All new subscribers hereafter received, as well as these received for some days back, will be

ommenced with the volume.

Agents and others, in sending in lists of subscribers will greatly accommodate us by designating who are old and who are new ones: also, by being particular in giving all the initials of each subscriber named, as we often have many of the same name at one post office, and are therefore liable to give oredit

to the wrong individual. the wrong individual.
We give no receipts. As we do strictly a cash the receipt of the paper will be a sufficient receipt. If, by an eversight, a person should receive a paper beyond the time paid for, it is our loss, not

Persons who have sent us clubs of ten or upwards are privileged to add to the club at the rate of \$1.50 each, for either old or new subscribros.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed must give the name of the post office to be changed from, as well as the post office they wish it thereafter sent to.

to me alliged to pay 1) per cent die oblige us by sending, if not too inconvenient, Eastern money, especially notes of five dollars or upwards, en Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Yerk, or Boston-Eastern funds generally being at 1/2 per cent., and notes of five dollars, on good banks in the cities named, at par. They will please be careful to send us notes on any banks in this District, except the

following: Bank of Commerce, Georgetown; Hugh B

Sweeney, Cashier.

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington; J. W.
Maury, President; Rich'd Smith, Cashier.

Bank of Washington, Washington; William Gunton, President; Jas. Adams, Cashier.

Patriotic Bank, Washington; G. C. Grammer, President; C. Bestor, Cashier.

Exchange Bank, Washington; W. Selden, President; W. C. Bestor, Cashier.

It will be seen from the following note, that Mrs. Southworth is prevented, by indispo-sition, from beginning her story till next week PROSPECT HILL, Jan. 2, 1853.

DEAR DR. BAILEY: Very serious indisposition has prevented me from preparing my manuscript for this week; so that I have to crave the indulgence of yourself and readers until the next paper. Respectfully yours,

EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

"Twon, THE THUNDER Gob."-The new contributer who furnishes this article on our first page, will be ever welcome to our columns. He has hit upon a rich vein.

CORRESPONDENTS must excuse us. So great is the rush of new subscribers, that we have no time for any business but opening letters and writing editorials. In a few weeks we trust we shall be able to attend to them.

Mr. W. HARNED, Agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society, No. 48 Beekman street, fally authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper. Mr. S. B. Noble, of Ann Arbor, Michigan,

who proposes to travel in Michigan this winter, is an authorized agent for the National

NUMBERS WANTED .- Subscribers who do not file the Erg and have on hand Nos. 302. 308, \$06, 307, 209, will confer a favor by remailing them to this office.

The Friend of Youth is for the present

WORGESTER, MASS., Dec. 19, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: I cannot resist the impulse to exauthor of those fascinating papers called "Stories for Children and Poets," in the National Era. Let me add my hope, that the name of that author may be given to your readers, and that other contributions, in the same department, may follow. This I say, in consequence of the ominous word, "concluded," in your last number. Truly yours,

T. W. Higginson.

The author is Miss Eliza L. Sproat, who lives in Philadelphia. We shall have more contributions from her in the course of the

"CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS."

Although the election is over, the Independen Bemocratic Association of the District of Columbia feel indisposed to disband their organization. The success of the Compromise Democratic candidates at the late election does not satisfy us that the Compro mise measures are a final settlement of the question of Slavery, and that agitation should cease. The following admirable Speeches can be supplied at the prices named, and orders for them are respectfully

of Slavery. Delivered in the House of Representa-tives, August 17, 1852. Twenty-four pages. Price including postage, \$3 per hundred.

Hon. Charles Sumner's Sperch on the Fugitive

Slave Law. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, August 26, 1852. Thirty-two pages. Price including postage, \$3.20 per hundred. Hon. N. S. Townshend's Speech on the Presen

Position of the Democratic Party. Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 23, 1852. Eight pages. Price 75 cents per hundred, including postage. Address A. M. GANGEWER, Secretary,

Box 195, Washington City, D. C.

13. The above Speeches are sold by William Hand. 48 Beekman street, New York.

THE SEPARATION AND MEETING.

A few evenings ago, many of our citizen among them several slaveholders, were gath- in the concerns of this New World will be to attach much importance to the opinion of tery? Here it is: ered about the humble dwelling of Barbara Peterson, an old colored woman, familiarly called Aunt Barbara. Soon, a voice exclaimed called Aunt Barbara. Soon, a voice exclaimed If we call upon France to back out, and she that the principle on which the statute of New should refuse, we must go to war. What, then, York is founded, and the decision of Judge ored man, about twenty-six years of age, rap- would be our position? Dominica, that "white" Paine proceeds, was really settled by the opinidly approached. "Aunt Barbara" sprung to-wards him, and fainted in his arms: it was her son, her only son, and she was a widow. He mecessary ally of the United States! How would wealth of Pennsylvania? The Court then had returned, not from the grave, but from the our slaveholding States relish this strange con-slave-pen, the grave of living men. Barbara junction? And yet "to this complexion it must lation;" that "by the general law of nations, Peterson had been stripped of her children, one by one, till five had been sold away to the tations of the far South, and Henry was rich merchant of Washington, from whom she hired him-her own son-at eight dollars a our Foreign Relations, is this Element of negro month—boarding and clothing him. Hundreds of dollars had she paid punctually, and often had Henry proposed to buy himself, but the not, that we do."

One day, not long since, while attending to ing. With England, we have an unsettled is business, he was seized by two constables, question in Central America; and, if report

dition that the sum of \$50 should be deposited as forfeit money, provided the whole amount ars—undertook to raise the sum, and at last happily succeeded. The price was paid down; onry was redeemed; and it was he, who on the evening mentioned, in breathless haste from the cars, clasped in his arms his aged mother, overcome with excess of joy.

We have mentioned these facts, to show what

the Law of Congress allows in Washington, w some men will use the terrible preroga tives with which it invests them, and to what an extent public sentiment here is in advance of the Law. Would that in every similar case, occurring in the District, we could record an equally happy termination!

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Until lately, questions of domestic concern have principally occupied the attention of the People and the Government. Questions affecting our Foreign Relations have generally held a subordinate position, owing to our long-estab-lished policy of Non-Intervention. Even the ontroversy with England in regard to Oregon excited but a transient interest, and the war with Mexico produced far less agitation, than he question of Slavery, in connection with the erritorial acquisition to which it led

But, we seem to be on the threshold of a new era. The important questions of internal concorn which have so long constituted the basis of party divisions, have generally been settledettled in accordance with the principles of the Party which has given to the country a Presilent for the next four years. The Opposition Party has been routed, and there is certainly a prevalent disposition among its scattered mempers to acquiesce in the popular verdict against

It is at this moment that our Foreign Rela tions begin to assume an importance which beongs to no domestic question, except that of Slavery. Indeed, they derive additional im portance from the fact that this question has come intimately complicated with them.

Difficulties begin to encompass us on every side. Hard problems will be presented for so-lution to the in-coming Administration. Louis Napoleon, as Emperor of France, must glorify self and his nation by some great act. The continent of Europe presents no inviting field for his ambition. In a contest with its monarchs he might re-awaken a revolutionary spirit, which would but undermine the foundations of his own throne. For months past, the Paris papers supposed to represent his views have been discoursing of the growth and usurpations of the Anglo-Saxon race, especially on this continent-of the inability of the Latin race here to resist its encroachments—of the danger that Mexico may fall a prey to its overgrown ambition—of the duty that devolves upon France, as the head of the Latin race, to step forth in its defence, and preserve it from extinction. Add to this, that the two races are generally divided by religion—the one being catholic, the other Protestant—the Pope and enjoyment thereof; and that if this determined the religion is their property and tranchises, this Government will proceed to protect them in the occupation and enjoyment thereof; thority in this hemisphere from subversion. Just at this point, we find, a French Count in Sonora, a Mexican province adjoining California, ostensibly prosecuting certain mining titles which he claims, but really making war against the local Government, routing its troops, and raising the flag of the French Em-

pire. This act may be unauthorized; it may be an experiment, to ascertain how far this country is disposed to acquiesce in any such foreign colonization; we do not believe it will be disclaimed, should our Government appear at the present session. Mexico, if we under hesitating or timid.

Almest at the same time, a correspondence is disclosed, showing that this Government has been encouraging intervention-armed intervention-by France and England, in the affairs of this continent, for the purpose of rebuking and restricting the power of a black empire-And, as a sequel, a report reaches our shores that, in accordance with a treaty of several years' standing, France, with a view to make its protectorate of Dominica effectual-a protectorate really favored by our Governmenthas taken possession of Samana, an important naval station, from which it can overlook the course of our commerce. And next, we hear of the presence of her fleets at Vera Cruz, for the purpose of enforcing payment of her claims on a country torn by faction and anarchy, and almost in a state of disorganization. On the Atlantic, on the Gulf, on the Pacific, the new Empire flaunts its banner in our face, as if pre pared to discharge the mission assigned to it by the Press of Louis Napoleon, as the defender and champion of the Latin race.

See how Slavery complicates this matter. Havti had been a white Republic or Empire, this Government would never have united with European Powers to put it down, and have ed their menaces of force. It was the Power which has been working to obtain, through the medium of a Dominican Republic a foothold in Hayti, for the purpose of operating against the black race there, which led the American Government, in gross violation of the Monroe doctrine of Non-Interventien, to meourage the joint intervention of England and France in the affairs of this hemisphereand the result shows that, under the lead of this miserable sectional power, it has played directly into the hands of France. Now, sup pose French occupancy of Samana to be a fac what is the Government to do? If it acquiesce our declaration against European intervention insecure than if it had never been proclaimed

Not with France alone are difficulties by neak truth, we have there also waived the

He had been sold by the master to the American Government has worked hard for of other nations, where Slavery is recognised. concealment were too slight to call for the paster to the American Government has worked hard for of other nations, where Slavery is recognised. pen. He had been sold by the master to the trader!

The manner of his solutre was designed to prevent the outburst of indignation, which it has sought to frighten Spain, by holding up now the horrors of Cuban revolution, then the art breaking with anguish, she hastened to some of her friends, and told her story. An officer of the United States Army proceeded for this process of the united to some of her friends, and told her story. An officer of the United States Army proceeded for this process of the united to the passeng of such an act. Its main purpose, clearly, the acquisition of that important island. It has officed two hundred millions of dollars for it. It has sought to frighten Spain, by holding up now the horrors of Cuban revolution, then the state of alavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of the territorial laws. This was fully recognised in the contrast badly with an act. Its main purpose, clearly, the acquisition of that important island. It has officed two hundred millions of dollars for it. It has sought to frighten Spain, by holding up now the horrors of Cuban revolution, then the states, and so far from having been note to extend civilization than any other nations. They are the vide to government, are alike. They stand at the head of Protestantism and Representative Governments. They are the vide officed two hundred millions of dollars for it. It has sought to frighten Spain, by holding up now as the acquisition of that important island. It has a matter of comity, and state of alavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the states, and so far from having been note to extend civilization than any orthor or all other nations. They have more trade and its recens the adjusted to the other. The cathetic form having been now the heart of international right. The states, and so far from having been of the territorial laws. This was fully recognised to the states, and so far from having been of the territorial laws officer of the United States Army proceeded disclaims any purpose to obtain the island, by forthwith to Baltimore, and ascertained that the trader would sell Henry for \$1,000, on con- hands of Spain. Towards that Power it will could not be raised in ten days. On his re-turn, several gentlemen, among them the May-or of the city—the majority of them slavehold-tiny. It will buy it at any price from the Spanish Government-or, should any Europea Power attempt to seize it, or a successful revolution happen, annexation to this country must take place. With these views before the world, the question of Cuban annexation must greatly complicate our relations with the European

Towards Mexico our position is critical. Mr dason, who, solicitous as he is for the annexation of Cuba, is still anxious to avoid collision with England and France, is not disposed to be so forbearing in the case of our Mexican difficulties. Mexico furnishes a safer field just now than Cuba. We do not think the atter tion of our readers has been directed to the following proceedings, which took place in the Senate, on the 30th of August last, immediately before the adjournment of Congress.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the United States of the of the President of the United States of the 27th of July, 1852, communicating the correspondence between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, respecting the right of way across the isthmus of Tehnantepec, made an elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

"Resolved, As the judgment of the Senate, that, in the present posture of the question on the grant of a right of way through the territory of Moxico, at the isthmus of Tehnantepec, conceded by that Republic to one of its citizens, and now the property of citizens of the United States, as the same is presented by the correspondence and documents accompanying the pondence and documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States. of the 27th July, 1852, it is not compatible with the dignity of this Government to prosecute the subject further by negotiation. "Second: Should the Government of Mexi-

co propose a renewal of such negotiation, it should be acceded only upon distinct proposi-tions from Mexico, not inconsistent with the emands made by this Government in refer

ence to said grant.
"Third: That the Government of the Unite States stands committed to all of its citizens to protect them in their rights abroad, as well as at home, within the sphere of its jurisdiction and should Mexico, within a reasonable time fail to reconsider her position concerning said grant, it will then become the duty of this Government to review all existing relations with that Republic, and to adopt such measures as will preserve the honor of the country and the rights of its citizens."

[The report states that since that document

was prepared, the Committee were apprized that further correspondence on the subject had taken place between the Mexican Minister at Washington and the Secretary of State, whi correspondence the Secretary of State had laid before the Committee, but they found nothing in it which required any modification of their

Mr. Brooke submitted the following resolu tion, which was ordered to be printed:
"Resolved, That the Executive be requ thority in this hemisphere from subversion.

Light at this point, we find a Franch Count in kind upon the obligation of every Government to protect the rights of its own citizens, and upon the flagrant and the indefensible viola-tion by Mexico of private right and national

These proceedings, it will be observed, cor template war-war against Mexico, in support of the claim of certain of our citizens to a right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The resolution, we presume, will be called up stand the matter, has not yielded; and we see no ground to hope for any special forbearance on the part of our Government. Here, then, is a question of peace or war, pending with sister Republic, which is in no condition to re sist any aggression upon her. Without a head, without a leading mind, without a stable Government, without resources, Insurrection lifting its front in many of her States, Sonora occupied by the French, England and France in sisting upon the payment of debts due to them Caravajal with disaffected Mexicans and four hundred Texan rangers seeking to tear from her the provinces bordering the Rio Grande. for the sake of ultimate annexation to this country-it is easy to explain why Mr. Mason should hold so belligerent a tone to her, while he breathes peace and good will towards

France, England, and Spain. A little more territory from Mexico will cos othing; and when we get it, Slavery will of course reap the benefit, as it adjoins the slave States, is adapted to slave staples, and the troublesome North has abandoned the Wilmo Proviso, and pledged its assent, through the Compromise, to the admission of States hereafter into the Union, without regard to their

being slaveholding and non-slaveholding! This brief review of our Foreign Relation shows that to them the attention of the new inistration will be chiefly directed, and that, so far, the Slave Power has taken meas- slaves. ures to keep them and it under its control.

As the subject of Cuban annexation was to will be used by the three Senators who repre- to its opinions, misrepresented the statute of sent the Democracy of Progress and Freedom to present its views upon all these important having for its object the prevention of the immi-

THE LEMMON CASE—THE PRINCIPLE SETLLED

treated with contempt, and we shall be more a Mr. Lapaugh, of Wall street, New York, the counsel of Mr. Lemmon. Is the Union aware come," if France, having taken possession of Samana, should refuse to retire, unless this Slavery, as to foreign slaves found within its Covernment, indeed, is prepared to eat its own territorial dominion, (when it is in opposition all that was left her. She was poor, and, but words, and lay itself open to indignity and agfor him, desolate. He was a slave, held by a gression. What a potent cause of vacillation,

American Revolution. It is manifest from this consideration, that, if the Constitution had not contained this clause, (the fugitive clause,) every non-slaveholding State in the Union would have been at liberty to declare free all runaway slaves coming within its limits, and to give them entire immunity and protection is clearly passed with a view to protect the consideration, that, if the Constitution had not contained this clause, (the fugitive clause,) shall in any wise kinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners" of runaways from retaking them. The act on its face is no more a police place and it do? Are hatred, and distrust, and spirit which it demands is reverence. Protest them is but another name for liberty; and quarrelsomeness, and envy, and strife, ministers of peace and prosperity? scrupulously observe good faith; but it asserts every non-slaveholding State in the Union that annexation must come, sconer or later— would have been at liberty to declare free all to give them entire immunity and protection against the claims of their masters." Now, if every non-slaveholding State would

have been at liberty, had no fugitive clause been inserted in the Constitution, to declare free all runaway slaves coming within their limits, and give them entire immunity and protection against the claims of their masers, it follows, that as no clause has been in transit where Slavery is not recognised, leolare free all such slaves coming within its limits, and to give them entire immunity and rotection against the claims of their masters. This is precisely what the Law and the Court have done in the State of New York; and should this State feel disposed to justify itself for exercising an undoubted right, it need do othing more than refer to this opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose profound anxiety to guard the interests and aims of Slavery it were madness to question. At all events, that Court is entitled to a little nore consideration than a Wall street lawyer.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF EELLS.

We publish this week the Opinion of the Su reme Court, in the case of Dr. Eells, of Illinois, an abstract of which appeared in our last number. It gives us pleasure to record the fact that Judge McLean dissented from the

It will be recollected that in the case Prigg vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the Court held that the power to legislate on the subject of the reclamation and recapture of fugitives from service or labor was vested wholly in Congress, to the exclusion of all State interference. It labored this point with great ingenuity, and pointed out the mischievous conequences that must result from the assumption of concurrent jurisdiction in the States. "Consequences," it said, "like these, show the nature and objects of the provision imperatively require that, to make it effectual, it should be enstrued to be exclusive of State authority." The Court would not tolerate the idea of any State legislation whatsoever on the subject, whether to help or hinder the execution of the constitutional provision. It was a statute of Pennsylvania, against kid-

napping, whose constitutionality was then in uestion, and that statute was supposed to conflict with the claims of Slavery. A declaration against its constitutionality, for that reason would not have been decent; and so a genera principle—the unconstitutionality of all State egislation, whether favoring or hindering the claims of a master-was found to be necessary. This principle was laid down, fully, explicitly, emphatically. The people of the free States and slave States alike understood it. Slaveholders exulted, for its application at that time holding States began to repeal their legislation on the subject, and to prohibit their officers from acting in behalf of slave claimants. or their jails from being used for the confinement of fugitives, their exultation coased; they complained of bad faith on the part of the North; and the majority of the Supreme Court felt, we presume, that they had gone too far in the assertion of a general principle-for now we find this very Court holding that a statute of the State of Illinois, designed to favor the execution of the clause in the Constitution relating to fugitives from service or labor-in other words, to aid in the recapture of such fugitives-is entirely constitutional! In the Prigg case, the statute of Pennsylvania was inconstitutional, because Congress, in the opinion of the Court, had exclusive power to egislate upon the subject of fugitives from service or labor. In the Eells case, the statute of Illinois is perfectly constitutional, for the Court has never decided that the Police Power of a State would not enable it to pass laws which would help the master in the assertion of hi rights over the runaway slave! It comes to this, then, that the Constitution of the United States vests the exclusive power of legislation on the subject in Congress; only, by its police power, a State may constitutionally legislate in aid of the legislation of Congress! Plain people, looking beyond the technical ambiguities of the Court, will see at once that it has reversed its opinion in the Prigg case, and now holds that the States have a power of concurrent legislation with Congress on the subject-

It matters not whence this power is derived, by what name it is designated, for what ostensible object it may be exercised—the fact is affirmed by the Court, that State legislation, adapted to protect and enforce the claims of masters to the reclamation and recapture of fugitive

If it were not held to be presumptuous to speak title evil of dignities, we should say that the Court, still, the first books placed in the hands of o resumed this week, the occasion no doubt for the purpose of giving a show of consistency Illinois. It says that "the statute of Illinois. gration of such persons, prohibits the harboring or secreting of negro slaves, whether domestic or foreign, and without regard to the The Union, after a protracted silence, breaks

It again about the Lemmon case. It again about the Lemmon case is a silence or loreign, and without regard to the master's desire either to reclaim or abandon them."

In the PRIGG CASE.

The Union, after a protracted silence, breaks them."

Is this representation of the object of than those which result from collisions between them." ut again about the Lemmon case. It seems the statute sustained by its language or his-

"If any person shall harbor or secrete any negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same being a slave or servant owing service or labor

liberty to declare free all runaway slaves coming within their limits." The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Story, and his language on the points stated was explicit:

"By the general law of nations, no nation is bound to recognise the state of Slavery, as to foreign slaves found within its territorial dominions, when it is in the state of Slavery, as the state of Slavery as the st holding State in the Union would have been at limits of fugitive slaves; for it was well under-liberty to declare free all runaway slaves com-stood that the fugitives generally were anxious men, settled their quarrels, and became friends. said he had been doing no wrong, but went them to a magistrate's office. There he was immediately manacled, and dispatched to Baltimore, where he was thrown into the slave policy in relation to it is now known. The

claims of slave owners; passed, too, with a view to the execution of what then was supposed to be an obligation imposed by the Constitution upon the States.

We presume that it was the same conscious-ness of inconsistency that led the Court to keep back a portion of the truth in restating the points decided in the Prigg case. It says inserted in the Constitution in relation to slaves the questions then presented and decided were in transit where Slavery is not recognised. the Eels case :

"The following questions were presented by the case, and decided by the Court:

"1. That, under and in virtue of the Constitution of the United States, the owner of a slave is clothed with entire authority, in every State of the Union, to seize and re-capture his slave, wherever he can do it without illegal violence or a breach of the peace.

"2. That the Government is clothed with approximate authority and functions to enforce

"2. That the Government is clothed with appropriate authority and functions to enforce the delivery on claim of the owner, and has properly exercised it in the act of Congress of 12th February, 1793.

"3. That any State law or regulation which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays, or postpones the right of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate command of his services, is void."

Now, we affirm, on the authority of the record sanctioned by the Court itself, that in the state ment of the third question, the Court presents but half the truth. Judge Story, delivering the opinion of the Court in the Prigg case, after arguing at length the power of Congress over the subject of fugitives from service or labor, proceeds to state the second question submitted

for decision, as follows: "The remaining question is, whether th power of legislation upon this subject is exclusive in the National Government, or concurrent in the States, until it is exercised by the Congress? In our opinion, it is exclusive, and we shall now proceed briefly to state our reasons for that opinion."

On this point specially, Chief Justice Taney expressed his dissent: "As I understand the opinion of the Court," he says, "it goes further, and decides that the power to provide s remedy for this right is vested exclusively in Congress, and that all laws upon the subject passed by a State, since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, are null and void, even though they were intended in good faith to protect the owner in the exercise of his right of property, or do not conflict in any degree with the act of Congress."

The language of Judge Story, and the struction given to it by Chief Justice Taney, shows that the Court decided in the Prigg case that State laws, with a view either to help or hinder the rights of the master, were alike unconstitutional-and yet this fact is kept back by the Court in the present case, when it says that the decision was against State laws which interrupt, impede, limit, embarrass, delay, or impede the rights of the owner. In a word, it states but half the truth—the presentation of was in their favor. But, when the non-slave- the whole truth would convict it of inconsist-

But why protract our comments. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter. Any State legislation which interrupts, impedes, limits, embarrasses, delays, or postpones the rights of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave, and the immediate command of his services, is void; for Congress has the sole and exclusive power of legislation on the subject of fugitives from service or labor. This is the first great principle; and the second is like unto it, viz: Any State legislation which helps, extends, facilitates, or quickens the right of the owner to the immediate possession of the slave and the command of his services, is valid, for Congress has the sole and exclusive power of legislation on the subject, except where the States are disposed to use their police power in aid of such legislation!

How true was the declaration of Mr. Hal in the Senate of the United States that the Supreme Court was one of the bulwarks of Sla-

NATIONAL ANTIPATHIES.

The Washington Union, commenting upon some high-flown remarks of Mr. Ingersoll, our Minister at London, at the annual banquet of the Lord Mayor, says:

"In the artificial society of our large cities "In the artificial society of our large cities, and among monopolists and money-changers, whose hearts have no pulsations in common with the masses of America, a strong English feeling is perceptible; but no one can go among the people in any portion of the Union without seeing on every hand, thick as leaves in Vallambrosa, evidences of a deep-seated hostility to Great Britain, caused by a sense of repeated wrong and injury suffered at her hands. The animosities engendered by the Revolution had not died away when they were revived in all their original force by the wrongs which produced the war of 1812, and protect and enforce the claims of masters to fagitive slaves, is constitutional; and this affirmation, despite all judicial sophistry, is tantamount to a reversal of the decision in the Prigg case, so far as that asserted exclusive junational anniversaries commemorate importan events in our contests with England; our na tional songs tell of the deeds of our fathers is youth are the histories of the Revolution and the noble men who broke the shackles of British tyranny. It is idle to speak of our ori-gin, of our language, and of the great princi-ples which we have derived from the British Constitution, for such things but serve to fin and deepen estrangement. Civil wars are proverbially the most bitter; and for the same than those which result from common—that nations that have nothing in common—that have different origins, that acknowledge different religions, and speak different languages. When our people are told of the ties which ought to bind them to the people of England they are not soothed, but rather exasperated. to any other persons, whether they reside in this State or in any other State or Territory, or district, within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States, or shall in any wise hinder or prevent the lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from retaining them in a lawful manner every such resulting to memory the many instances in which those ties have been spurned by the English Government, which has outstripped all other Governments in its efforts to depreciate our institutions, degrade our character, malign our motives, and injure our interests."

Some English writers indulge in offensive remarks on our manners and institutions: what of it? American writers of a certain class return the compliment with interest. Are great nations to be moved from their propried did well during the insurrectionary stage of Wolfer Church ties by flippant, spiteful paragraphists

But that Government is grasping. What Government, with ample means, is not? It consults and pursues steadily its own interests, and our Government does the same. We have yet to see the evidence that the British Government regards this country or its growth with hostile feelings. Our great prosperity undoubtedly stimulates all its energies, for what nation is willing to be left behind in the march of Humanity? But for many years past it has shown a strong disposition to culti vate kindly relations with our Government and

> For the National Bra COME.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS The some to me, Beloved !- my weary eyes Are watching for thee thro' the deepening gloor The shadows gather in the lonely room;

Oh, come to me, my own Beloved, come h, come to me !- the drooping, desolate flowers, Through all the livelong day so fair and bright, Ween for the glory of their vanished hours And shudder at the lonely, coming night.

Alas, my heart, like theirs, has lost its light bh, come to me !-- the sudden stars spring up Like golden blossoms opening overhead; The moon, new-burnished, lifts her silver cup, The darkling shadows from the skies have fled—

And light and bloom and warmth are there instead Then come to me-for, in my brightening heart, Sweet thoughts, like sweetest stars, dispel the gloon And one dear memory rends its shades apart, As you bright erescent floods this shrouded ro Then come to me, my own Beloved, some!

ECCLESIASTES. The freedom of the tongue and the liberty

of the press are getting a demonstration just

now, in the matter of popular lectures and their

newspaper reports, to such an extent that it must have decided consequences some day soon. I think it concerns the pulpit not a little. Not long since, the clergy held the office of oral instructors of the people almost exclusively. They limit their prelections to religious doctrines and worship, which the volunteer corps of lay teachers usually avoid, but both parties meet congregations consisting of nearly the same individuals, and the points of correspondence are numerous enough to induce comparison and criticism, notwithstanding the preserved differences of topics and treatment. This is the case with Protestant the discourse occupying two thirds of the time and the people are in effect the audience, almost as much as at a scientific or literary lecture. They go to hear, and the duty of the place is pretty well performed if they listen decorously to the sermon. Now, whatever else there might be, or ought to be, in what we term divine service, it results in a pretty clos resemblance to the better style of those popular meetings for merely intellectual enterty which are coming into vogue so extensively The professional clergy and church-going must be affected by it.

The practice of public teaching, with public worship, may have authority in its use and propriety, but I believe it has no example in the practice of Christ and his immediate apostles and evangelists. There is no instance. and there is no notice, in the New Testament of a religious service or exercise in which worship and text preaching, or any form of didactic discourse, were combined. This is worthy of notice. The Catholic and the English Episcopal churches seem to have recognised the difference, and provided for their severance; both of them make a large part of the sanctuary service consist of prayer, penitence, and adoration, and both are able by their forms to dispense with pulpit discourses in their principal solemnities. But the dissenting churches have a very different drift and policy and the older establishments usually conform to the later fashion, perhaps from a necessity which arises out of the great controversy which has brought their respective creeds into debate.

From one cause or another, the pulpit has become among us a sort of popular forum, enough like that of ancient Rome to bring it within the jurisdiction of public opinion, and subject it to comparison and criticism, in com-

mon with the ordinary forms of lay teaching. Am I right in the belief that we rem ess of the thousand sermons which we hear, than of anything else to which we give our attention in a similar way? Am I right in the quired at the hands of those watchmen who opinion that preaching is regarded with less give not the alarm. earnestness and interest than any other kind | The uppermost thought in my mind is the of public discourses? What did Dr. Beecher mean by saying that the Devil appears to hold of the country, the church twin-born with civil a mortgage upon the educated mind of the liberty. I think of it dispairingly; would it country? The pulpit, I suppose, must suffer or improve greatly under the influence of the new method, which is now growing into a system In either case, it must experience such modifi cation as deserves the attention of all concerned. The lecturers have advantages of the clergy who are laboring to organize a true Democratic in this rivalry, which must be looked to. The Party in that State. A friend, writing to us lecturer has all the leisure of the year for the from Ohio county, says that, by an examinapreparation of half a dozen addresses; he has, tion of the poll-books, he finds that thirty-seven points, and may be always strong and fresh Julian; and he adds, that several more would An itinerant ministry has these advantages in have been given, if they had taken the precau a good degree, also; but the pastors of all our tion to have some person at each voting place, churches in the thickly-settled communities are with tickets for distribution. He says the law stationary; and two sermons a week, with a provides that "any person shall be permitted multitude of calls for addresses upon the be- at his own expense to have a copy made of any nevolent, missionary, and literary movements poll;" and he advises that some friend of our king them in a lawful manner, every such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six from his dignity, blinds him at times to his times, and severed associations afford to hope his recommendation will be attended to montha."

true interest, and tends to enslave his judgthem some protection; but they will be comthem some protection; but they will be comto the statute belongs to a class of acts which ment. A National antipathy is a National them some protection; but they will be comto the statute belongs to a class of acts which ment. A National antipathy is a National them some protection; but they will be comwere enacted in many of the Western States absurdity and weakness. How does it help pared, nevertheless, in pitch, power, and interression. What a potent cause of vacillation, recognised," and that if the Constitution of the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a potent cause of vacillation, the subjects of other nations where Slavery is when it was the prevailing impression that the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a potent cause of vacillation, the subjects of other nations where Slavery is when it was the prevailing impression that the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a potent cause of vacillation, the subjects of other nations where Slavery is when it was the prevailing impression that the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a potent cause of vacillation, the best of their rivals, wherever the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a potent cause of vacillation, the best of their rivals, wherever the States had concurrent jurisdiction on this subject. They were passed, not mainly with a prevail in the cause of vacillation, the cause of the cau est, with the best of their rivals, wherever th udgments of the rule.

only a candidate for popular election. It does not rely upon an ancient title, but claims, he improvement, right, and is always arguing its claims—it must therefore argue them well, or reformation; but for the fixed stage of positive organization, it must be adapted. The time has come that established republicanism wants a religion, and that of the age of rebellion will no longer answer the requirement. Let our clergy look to it. Popular revolution now runs back into arbitrary authority with portentous facility. The separation of Church

and State does not work well for Government where at the same time religion is divorced from politics. In Southern Europe, (below the 50th degree of north latitude,) the mischief has its power in the character of the people perhaps; but even Anglo-Saxondom, on neithe side of the Atlantic, will bear a religion which rests upon opinion, and at the same time falls below the advanced ideas of that opinion. Our pulpits ought not to stand by quietly, much entingly, while the obligations of the "Higher Law" are derided by the men in authority. Their function is reformation, not conservatism; and if they miss their use they must lose their place. The Protestant religion was not made for submission to authorities but for the ministry of freedom. The Catholic Church may well hold by the old martyrs while she is making new ones; but the priesthood of private judgment and progressive freedom must not resist the very spirit of their calling. The Church of the Crucifixion stands upon its memories; but the Church of the Resarrection must address itself to our hopes, or it has no appropriate function.

Protestantism, from the first, opened its pulpit for the propagation of liberal opinions in government, learning, and morals; when it loses this drift, it is beginning to die. When it allows political legislation to decide all questions of social duty, it sinks from a worthy priesthood into a servile police. Aspiration looks ever upward and forward; and if the Church crouches to the State, the uprising masses must look, not to the Church, but away from her to God.

I write these words under a painful conviction that we cannot hope for efficient interpo sition, by the clergy of this country, for the re straint of injustice in our foreign and domestic government, just now becoming more critical than ever before. We could not get their help for such vindication as became us of the laws of nations, when Enrope was in her struggle for popular liberty; and we cannot count upon their resistance, when we shall take the attitude of aggressors ourselves. Anglo-Saxontreatment. This is the case with Protestant preaching especially. As our religious exerwill consent to the formal reunion of Church cises are usually conducted, there is very little and State; but the Germanic blood is religious to banish God entirely out of the civil govern ment. The best of our battles for liberty were fought while religion was part of the civil constitution of England and of these Colonies. I happened just then that the church had the idea of the age, and served it well. Since then we have been killing Indians, extending black slavery, and conquering our neighbor's territory, until it has become our manifest destiny to spread and corrupt till we split.

Our clergy must take this matter to heart; they must recollect that they are not the successors of the Apostles, but the ministers of the people; and that when a mere hierarchy is vanted, the old one has the better right, and the better chance too, as all current changes seem to indicate. Preaching against Catholi cism will not any longer serve the purpose; they have been losing by that game ever since the controversy between Hughes and Brackenridge. The revival of Romanism began in this cou try at that time. . They must do something which the age requires, in all questions of national and economical conduct; that is, they must answer the uses of the times; they must make us better; they must begin to miffer

A Christian ministry without persecution for righteousness sake, without martyrdom in some form, is an absurdity; they must take up their cross, they must oppose the evil in the world, and carry the marks of the conflict. They must not be calling other people infidels, but they must expose themselves to all manner of evil speaking for Christ's sake, or they are none of his, and of no use to us. If the world were converted, and the Millennium had already come, they might be at once popular and worthy; but until then, those that the world loves are its own. The nation is in imminent peril of wars of ambition and oppression, with all their crimes, sufferings, and horrors. The religion of peace and the system of righteous ought to have something to say to that, or, one way or another, the blood so shed will be re

present peril and prospective ruin of the church were otherwise.

Those having authority publish no returns of the few votes given in Virginia by the men besides, the chance and choice of his best votes were cast in that county for Hale and

FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN TO WHEELING .- A

Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road, arrived here last night, in charge of the first train with the United States mail from

LITERARY NOTICES.

CAP SHEAF. A Fresh Bundle. By Lewis Myrtlo. New York: Redfield. For sale by Taylor & Mau-An exceedingly pleasant little book is this!

that popular author. They are wanting, to be sure, in those exquisite elaborations, those airy evolutions of fancy, that lend such an indescrihable grace to "The Reveries," and "Dream Life." and they lack, too, that delicious, dreamy atmosphere, which permeates every page of Marvel's; but they seem to us to give a more earnest meaning to the every day events of life, and to contemplate with a profounder philosophy the various changes in nature. In a word. they seem to be a retrospection of the actual experience of an earnest nature, that has loved and suffered; the other, but an introspection of the imagination of a delicately-organized, highly-cultivated artist, to whom life and its manifold phenomena are a sort of abstract process, seen through the fragrant vapor of a

REPLECTIONS ON FLOWERS. By Rev. James Hervey, Rector of Western Flavell, Northamptonshire. NewYork: John S. Taylor. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

This is a very pretty reprint of a pleasant, poetic discourse upon the glory and benefice God, as made manifest in the infinite variety and beauty of nature's physical operations. The subject was suggested to the author during a walk through a beautiful garden, and he embodied it in a letter to a lady. The volume is heautified by several colored prints of flow-

MATHS OF THE MINSTEEL. By Estelle Anna Lowis, author of Records of the Heart, Child of the Sea, &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This a neat, modest, little volume, and have found genuine pleasure in making the tour of its ninety pages. The least pretending of the poems have most pleased us; and, most of all, the sonnets. In some of these there are bursts of full-blooded inspiration; in all of them, an easy dignity of thought, a high refinement of expression, and a sweet ductile fancy; and through all, a liberal flow of true

lated from the French by Rev. Philip Berry. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

The aim of these two sermons is to explain and illustrate the significance of the Parables by the various changes in nature. We can see, however, no merit in them sufficient to have suggested their translation. We have heard much better sermons, and sounder doctrine, from the pulpits of New England villages. * SIX YEARS IN A GEORGIA PRISON. Narrative of

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ENIOR.

Marsh, Publisher, 25 Cornhill, Boston, The author of this little book suffered a six years imprisonment in Georgia, for aiding the escape of a slave from that State. It is a plain, earnest story, and demonstrates anew the terrible wrongs of slavery.

THE NEW ENGLANDER for November. This is one of the best periodicals that comes

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM. Vol. 1-Parts 8, 9, and 10. Published by Hermann J. Meyer, New York. Part 8 contains four fine steel engravingsof Washington's House at Mount Vernon; Erangen, Bavaria; Cape Horn; and a Masked sall at the Opera House in Paris. The first plate is accompanied by a concise yet compredensive sketch of the character and career of Washington, from the pen of Horace Greeley. Parts 9 and 10 contain, each, four handsome engravings, of various localities of historic re-

THE SHEKINAH for November. Vol. 2-No. 1. Ten original articles are indexed. Among them, we notice the Personal Experience of Judge Edmonds, of New York, with the popular phenomena of Spiritual Manifestations. Probably the most interesting article in this number is the first, entitled, Joshua the Seer; by a Mystic. The most striking feature is its modification of the great radicalism of the day, the anti-divinity of Christ, by asserting the divinity of all humanity. It is argued that God s not a Trinity, but a multitudinity, as it Were—every man being a receptacle of God in a proportion commensurate with the truthful-ness of his life; that God's most wonderful and most comprehensive revelation of Himself is in the individual consciousness of every human being; that none, however lowly, however frail can be shut out from this inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and that in this fact is demonstrated Christ's idenity with the race, and the race's equality with him.

CAPTAIN KYD; or, the Wixard of the Sea. By J. H. Ingraham. New York: Dewitt & Davenport. For sale by Shillington & Co., Pa. avenue, Washington,

This book attained a wide popularity at its irst appearance, some years since. It ranks among the best of its author, and abounds in striking contrasts, startling incident, and

As Argument on the "Fugitive Slave Act." By Thomas H. Talbot, of the Cumberland Bar,

lost able and elaborate exposition of the many aws and discrepancies contained in that

eler of this elegant publication in the present aumbers. They abound with finely-executed of the heirs) was present for the purpose of botraits, sketches, maps, fac similes of auto-traits, sketches, maps, sketches, maps, sketches, maps, sketches,

which is as simple as the science will permit, to make it really comprehensive and useful. It abounds in drawings of geometrical figures, It is made up of some twenty short eketches of tent, and referring to building and machinery such scenes and incidents as come within the contains an introduction to isometrical draw

ing bits of editorial. No one has done more to develop and sustain American literature than Representatives of a people whose laws are Graham. Many of our choicest writers have based on the principle of equal rights and privileges, and who have declared "that all men age. Among the many rarities in the present number, we notice an original poem by T. B. Read, (who, by the by, is now engaged upon a charming story for Graham;) the Lucky Penny, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; and that touching little episode from Sterne's Journey, the Dead Ass. The latter is illustrated by an exquisite sketch from the pencil of that admirable artist.

All will remember that this number co mences a new volume; and we trust that Graham's call upon his friends will be cordially responded to. Send in your subscriptions.

Charles Lamman. New York: Harper & Brothers-For sale by F. Taylor, Washington, D. C. This book, we doubt not, will be cordially

velcomed by the many friends of the great departed, coming as it does from one who has een so long and so closely connected with him, in the relation of private secretary. It does not profess to be a regular biography, but simply a narrative of authentic personal me-morials, many of which form interesting illustrations of the many noble features of Mr Webster's character. The tone is eulogistic of course. The style is easy and pleasant, with one exception. The author's forced effort, everywhere manifest, to elaborate his own comparative insignificance is too suggestive of "Uriah Heep," to be particularly agreeable; and if the secret of this effort is, as it seems to be, a desire to give greater effect to the colossal proportions of his illustrious subject, he should remember that the true philosophy of comparison is to judge great objects by the greatest of their kind, and not the least, as he seems anxiously desirous to be considered. The book contains two portraits of Mr. Webster, and sketches of his birth-place and Marshfield.

LITTLE SILVERSTRING : or. Tales and Poems for th Young. By Wm. Oland Bourne. Second Edition New York: Charles Scribner. For sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh street.

Our story-writers of both sexes seem to have been suddenly aroused to a realization of the fact, that among the chief of their priveleges and duties, is that of furnishing instruction and healthful pleasure to children. Hawthorne has given us his "Wonder Book" and "Arm Chair;" Bourne his "Little Silverstring;" Grace Greenwood her "Pets" and "Recollec tions;" and Eliza Sproat has lent her exquisite genius to the making of "Stories for Children and Poets;" while Fairy tales have sprung, as if by the impulse of Fairy power, from count-This is one of the best periodicals that comes less sources; and stories numberless and rare, our table; and the present is an unusually from all languages, almost, are being inoculaless sources; and stories numberless and rare, interesting number. It contains Question and ted upon our literature, till one is at a loss to Answer : Vicarious Religion : Life and Letters decide what is fittest for his little ones, among of Niebuhr: The Present Mental Attitude and the infinite array that every book-store pre-Tendencies of the Medical Profession—this is sents. This is as it should be, for no argument a most profound and able disquisition; John Wickliffe; Literature of Slavery; John Pitkin Worton; James L. Kingsley. This last is a labor. There can be no higher discipline for commemorative address delivered in the chapel an author, who would paint human nature of Yale College, by Prof. Thatcher, and is a truly, than writing for children. Their very want of education, cultivation, and conventionalism, by securing them against prejudice, preeminently qualifies them for criticism of the highest type. Their standard is nature, pure and unadulterated. Untrammelled by any bias, their minds fly direct to the one great issue which comprehends all others, namely, the truth, the naturalness of a production.

We mean this to apply only to such writers s depict the simple history of life, the-play of the emotions and conflicts of the passions. Of course, we do not contend that the minds of children are competent to dive into the fathomless profundities of metaphysical and philoso-

phical speculation.

The plan of the book before us is beautifully conceived and well executed. Geological proscribed in a style natural, easy, and comprehensive, while charming little essays are made to illustrate, in divers ways, the distinction between truth and falsehood; and the sweet jingle of rhyme is made the vehicle of touching stories and earnest lessons, which cannot fail to delight and instruct.

SALE OF SLAVES IN WASHINGTON.

Piano Forte, Household and Kitchen Furniture Negro Boy, Horses, Harness, Carryall, Carts, Farming Utensils, &c., at Auction.—On Sat-urday morning, December 11, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, I shall sell without reserve, &c., &c., at twelve o'clock— One Negro Boy, 18 years of age. Also, a Negro Girl.
3 horses, saddles, bridles, and harness.
Carryall, 2 carts, wheelbarrow. Hay rake, 2 ploughs, cultivator. Hay cart, lot of farm harness, &c. Terms, cash. Jas. C. McGuirn,

National Intelligencer for several days prior to the sale. Pursuant thereto, a crowd collected at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, on Tuesday morning. After the sale of horses, cows, and farming utensils, the human cattle were put up, viz: a boy - years old We have not had leisure to look as carefully bit this pamphlet as we could wish; but, so far as we have seen it strike. h as we have seen, it strikes us as being a disagreeable duty of selling those children. No one offering to relieve him, he proceeded to sell them. He stated that he was informed that abominable piece of trickery, accomplished two Vers ago by Southern bravado and Northern apostacy, called the Fugitive Slave Act.

Piercens of the first and was intrined that the boy was restricted to the District, which he believed was the fact; that the boy was deaf, had a running in his head, and was an invalid; that he was the pet of his mother, who 28 and 29. By Bonson J. Lossing. New York: also the relatives of the family to whom he be larger & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, longed, not to be separated from him. These washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C. was present, in great distress, and desired, as did also the relatives of the family to whom he badeceased, late proprietor of "Brown's Hotel;" and it was known that Marshall Brown (one

Ing Key to the Bottomless Pit; or, a Dagner-ran Likeness of the Beast with seven heads and tas horns; with his footprints and the number of bis name. This singular and lengthy title covers a sort allegaries. By Issac Gayman.

bid as his, and insisted upon the negro being struck off to him. Mr. Brown averred that the of allegorical onslaught upon Odd Fellowship bid was his, and claimed the boy. Naylor threatened to prosecute the auctioneer if he did not get him. After much cavilling among

exhibits the system adopted in his practice, in this way as to make it out of a nigger." So the \$25 was paid over, and the poor trembling boy was delivered to Mr. Brown.

The girl, only ten years of age, was next set plans, sections, elevations, &c., to a large ex-tent, and referring to building and machinery; was struck off to Judge Sturgis, of Georgis, for

Truly a gala number is this, with its superbly executed frontispiece, its numberless illustrations, its host of articles, and its piquant, gossipand enlightened nation, where sat, at the very time this disgraceful scene was going on, the are created free and equal!"

This is one of many cases that proves the truth of Mrs. Stowe's assertion—that families are separated. Indeed, we here only wonder that it has been denied, for every week we know of instances where one or more out of a family of slaves are sold and carried South.

RIVALRY BETWEEN CITIES.—The Philadel chians, having completed the railroad connecn between their city and Pittsburgh, are beginning to bestir themselves, to retain the trade which is menaced by the activity of the New Yorkers. They are about issuing a monthly paper, to be sent, almost gratuitously. to twenty thousand merchants of the South and West. The "Philadelphia Merchant" will be the exponent of the commercial and manufacturing resources of the Quaker city.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

In the United States Circuit Court for Rhode Island, on Thursday last, Judge Pitman read the opinion of Mr. Justice Curtis, in the case of William H. Greene vs. Nathaniel M. Briggs et al., involving the constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law. We find in the Providence

Journal the following abstract of this dicision:

"The action was replevin for certain spirituous liquors committed to the defendants, as constables of the city of Providence, by an order of the Court of Magistrates, to be destroyed according to the provisions of the 'act for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops.' The adjudication of the case involved important questions arising under the Constitution and laws of the State. Judge Curtis, in giving his opinion, cited the 10th and 15th sections of article 1st of the Constitution, which are as follows:

accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; to be in-formed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining them in his favor, to have the assistance of them in his favor, to have the assistance of counsel in his defence, and shall be at liberty to speak for himself, nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judg-ment of his peers or the law of the land. "'Sec. 15. The right of trial by jury shall

emain inviolate.'
"He said the meaning of these two clauses was that 'in civil causes a trial by jury is to be had in those classes of cases in which it had been practiced down to the time when the Constitution was framed, and such trial is to be substantially in accordance with such modes of proceeding as had then existed, or might hereafter be devised by the Legislature, without impairing the right itself. But in all criminal cases the right to a trial by jury, accompanied by the other privileges enumerand defined, is absolutely to exist.'

Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, he stated that they were in conflict with the Constitution in several particulars. The conditions of appeal were an infraction of the right to trial by jury. In order to obtain a trial by jury, the party must give security in a sum not less than \$200, with two sufficient sure-ties, to pay all fines and costs which might be adjudged against him, and must subject him-self to the hazard of having the fine inflicted by the justice of the peace increased fivefold if the quantity of liquor seized should exceed, as in this case it did exceed, five gallons. In the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of 'life, liberty, or property, unless by the jndgment of his peers or the law of the land,' the phrase 'the law of the land' had been construed to mean 'by due process of law.'

"This provision of the act also conflicted with section 14th of the Constitution, 'every man being presumed innocent until he is pro-nounced guilty by law, no act of security which is not necessary to secure an accused person shall be permitted.' The act also conflicted with the clause requiring that the accused should be informed of 'the nature and cause of the accusation.' This act did not require that any particular person should be charged, and in the case at bar the complaint charged no one. The process was detective also for want of certainty in specifying the liquors to

want of certainty in specifying the liquors to be seized.

"It was also defective in not charging fully the crime upon which trial was to be had. The accused had not only an absolute right to a trial by jury, but also a right to be so charged that when that trial takes place the jury should pass upon the whole charge. But the act provided, in the case of an appeal, where the liquors seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, he shall be adjudged a 'common seller,' and be sentenced as such, so that he might be convicted of this higher offence without being charged with it, and without a trial by jury of one of the facts essential to constitute it. But even if ed with it, and without a trial by jury of one of the facts essential to constitute it. But even if the proceedings against the person and the property were repairable, and the only result was a forfeiture of the property, the complaint would be still so deficient in the requisite cer-tainty as to be bad for that cause.

"He consequently held the order of forfeit-ure invalid: first, because there was no suffi-cient complaint; and secondly because the

ure invalid: first, because there was no sufficient complaint; and, secondly, because the plaintiff was deprived of his property by a criminal prosecution, in which he neither had nor could have a trial by jury, without submitting to conditions which the Legislature had no constitutional power to impose. The Court also thought the order not imply voidable, but absolutely void, the magistrates having no jurisdiction over the proceedings. And they gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with non, in all damages.

"Judge Pitman concurred in the opinion."

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Pacific arrived at New York

Saturday, with Liverpool dates to the 15th of December. Her passage has been prolonged by tempestuous weather.

This steamer brings no political news of consequence. The debate on the Budget in the British Parliament had been postponed to the day subsequent to her sailing.

The income of the Emperor of France had been fixed at 25,000,000 francs, (five millions of dollars,) and the French Princes are allowed a

dotation of 1,500,000 francs.

M. Fould has been appointed Minister of State and of the household of Napoleon.

The new Empire had been formally recog-The New Empire had been to many technical by all the continental Governments.

The Moniteur says that eight hundred political prisoners have been liberated since the declaration of the Empire.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Brown & Shipley quote cotton steadier. Middling qualities had advanced \(\frac{1}{2}d. \); other qualities unchanged. Fair Orleans \(6d. \), middling \(5\frac{1}{2}d. \), fair Mobile and Uplands \(5\frac{3}{2}d. \), middling \(5\frac{3}{2}d. \) Breadstuffs were declining. Wheat had declined \(2d. \), and flour 1s. Sales of corn, to arrive at \(2d. \).

IOWA SENATORIAL ELECTION.—A telegraphic espatch from Pitteburgh announces the redid not get him. After much cavilling among the bidders, the boy was again put up, and this man Naylor advanced the bid to \$330, when the auctioneer, prompted by feelings of humanity, offered him \$25 if he would not bid more. This offer was accepted, with the Christian remark, that he (Naylor) "had as hef make \$25 if he auctioneer if he despatch from Pitteburgh announces the re-election of Hon. George W. Jones to the Senate, for six years from the 4th of next March. On the first informal ballot for the nomination, General Jones received thirty votes—ten other candidates receiving twenty-nine votes. He was then unanimously nominated on the second ballot, and was re-elected, on the 21st ultimo, by the entire Democratic vote.

LATE FROM THE BIO GRANDE.

New Obleans, January 1.—Late advices from the Rio Grande bring accounts that a revolution is raging in Tampico and Tamaulipas. The revolutionists are successful. Gov. Cardenas has been made a prisoner, with nine An exceedingly please the test of it is made up of some twenty short eketches of tent, and referring to building and machinery; and this child is now probably on its way to that distant State, where she will most likely drag out a miserable existence in the cotton-field, without a single friend on whom to rely in case of sickness or distress!

The agent for Washington is James Wimer, Sixth street, near Louisiana avenue.

**Granas* Massatruck off to Judge Sturgis, of Georgia, for the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. The sum of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ th

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—New Orleans, Dec. 28.
An election was held in this State yesterday for State officers, under the new Constitution.
Paul Herbert, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has 1,263 majority in this city, and the Whigs concede the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Mr. J. S. Pike, of Maine, (the well-known Washington letter writer, "J. S. P.,") has become one of the owners and leading editors of the New York Tribune. He is a piquant, forcible, ready, and independent writer, and a
deep thinker, and is a strong accession to the
previously strong corps of editorial writers in
the Tribune.—Hartford Courant.

We see by the Cincinnati papers that Madame Darusmont (Fanny Wright) died in that city on the 13th ult., having been confined to her room a long time by injuries received from a fall last winter. No one can deny that she was a woman of talent, however opinions may differ as to the use she made of her mental

EXTRACTS PROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE

A venerable friend in Le Roy, N. Y., who has sent us twenty-eight subscribers, adds a paragraph, which we copy, to show the kind of spirit abroad :

Le Roy, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1852.-I am in my 79th year, and very infirm. I cannot expect to stay much longer. But while I stay, I will do what I can to help forward the downfall of Slavery, and the restoration of man's rights

Omaf, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1852 .- On the 12th of December I received two letters, mailed at Perch River on the 30th of October-making orty-three days inclusive en route; and at the same rate of travel, it would require four years and 250 days for a letter to reach here from Ashington, it being 557 miles distant.

Query. How far from Perch River to Omer?

Vill the Pestmaster General please cipher out the above sum, and communicate the result, and much oblige one aggrieved?

South Hadley, Mass., Dec. 22, 1852 .- The old parties have at last assumed the position which was inevitable from their opposition to the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country—having constructed their platforms of such materials, and so near together, that any individual may step from one to the other, without the danger of even tripping. The reciprocity of kindly feelings and union of action against the common foes (the Free Democrats) will but strengthen that iendship which is now developing itself in Congress by the effort to promote General Scott to a higher office. Such union of feelings and actions are ominous of the final triumph of Anti-Slavery principles. The great obstacle to our increasing our vote has arisen, not from any opposition to our principles, but from a deep-seated hatred of the old parties against each other; and as that feeling is now being overcome, and a community of interest taking its place, we have reason to expect our caus to make great progress in future.

Birmingham, Pa., Dec. 20, 1852 .- Although we gave but nineteen votes to Hale and Julian in our borough, yet with a little exertion I am able to send you forty-six subscribers for the Era. I trust that the truths you may lay before them during the year, will double this list of subscribers, and produce some fruit in the shape of Free Democratic votes, and a repudiation of the late Baltimore platforms.

Washington, Washington co., Pa., Dec. 23, 1852.—I find it a very favorable time to canvass for new subscribers, since the great defeat

of the Whig party.

I am an old man, and in but feeble health, and have not been able to give the subject that attention which its importance demands; yet I have got eleven old subscriptions renewed, and btained eleven new ones. Kendall, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1852 .- Friends of

Freedom, do not despair. We are now using no borrowed capital. The soldiers in our ranks now are of the true metal. * * We are not contending for "loaves and fishes," but for We are hale (Hale) and healthy,

and are not at all disheartened.

Tell our friends we are not dead up here in York State, and never enjoyed so good political health before.

Westfield, Hamilton co., Indiana, Dec. 16,

1852.—It may be worthy of notice that in our township (Washington) in Hamilon county, Indiana, we cast for Hale and Julian 227 votes; the Whigs cast for Scott 81 votes; and the Democrats cast for Pierce 41 votes. Our vote is still increasing, and we intend to continue our exertions in favor of freedom, until slavery shall be driven from our boasted land of liberty.

Lodersville, Pennsylvania, Dec. 20, 1852 .-Nearly all the Silver Grays and old Hunkers here are ashamed of their Baltimore platforms, and would rather hear any subject spoken of than the platforms,

Washington, Pennsylvania, Dec. 16, 1852 .-Anti-Slavery sentiment is much more prevalent since than previous to the election. Whigs see that they have lost more voters than the Independent Democrats, and the Pierce Democrats feel so strong and comfortable since the election that they can now afford to be honest.

Jacksonville, Morgan co., Illinois, Dec. 15, 1852.—While writing on business, I have concluded to let you know the feelings of many Whigs and Democrats in this region. Perhaps the same feeling may be more extensive than we are aware. It is thought by many prominent may be the same that we are the control of the triple of triple of the triple of the triple of triple o inent men that new parties after this will be formed. Mr. Yates, a few days before he left for Washington, remarked to me in conversa-tion, that he had but little doubt new parties would be formed—Hunker Whigs and Hunker Democrats on one side, and Liberal Democrats and Whigs on the other.

Randolph, Ohio.—We send this to these Cal-ifornia friends as a holyday offering, and beg you to ask your readers if there are not some thousands of them who have friends in that country to whom they might wisely make a similar present. Is there a place where two dollars worth of good reading will be worth more to two continents

Savannah, Ashland co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1852. Savannah, Ashland co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1852.
With no very great exertion on my part, I have succeeded in raising for you the above club. Among these subscribers are Whigs and Democrats, or those who have chosen to call themselves such; but they have recorded their last vote on the side of the oppressor. The Free Democracy here are quite "unterrified" at the result of the last election. "We have just began to fight." This exclamation of the celebrated naval hero is emblazoned on our banners, and has become our watchword. Under it we show an embattled front, that all the myrmidons of oppression will never penetrate.

Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1852.—
Many are astonished at the number of votes polled in their own localities, and this to my

dons of oppression will never penetrate.

Fulton, Oswego co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1852.—
Many are astonished at the number of votes polled in their own localities, and this to my mind only goes to show what they would have done, had they taken the watchword our enemies often use, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. We feel that we have done great things in Oswego county. It is known to you the number of votes polled; but it is not so well known to you the disadvantages we had to contend with. With a partial organization, we have been able to bring out over two thousand tried friends of humanity. Is it not a permanent foundation, on which to build a structure that shall rear its head far above all opposing influences? As we were the banner county in the recent contest, so we hope to be the one that shall first be redeemed from the power of Hunkerism. The proposition of your correspondent, E. B. Fairfield, is thought by many as a good one; and should it be matured, I am requested to say, the one hundred dollars shall be fortheoming.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS - SECOND SESSION.

WENATE. Tuesday, December 28. Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the relief of the working men on the wings of the Capitol.

Mr. Cass submitted the following resolution,

which was laid over:

Resolved, That the President be requested Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, as far as may be compatible with the public interest, any information in the Department of State respecting the establishment of a new British colony in Central America, together with the copy of a proclamation, if received at the said Department, issued by the British authorities at the Balize, July 17, 1852, announcing that "her most gracious Majesty our Queen has been pleased to constitute and make the Islands of Roatap, Bonacco, Utilla Rapharat Helands Roatan, Bonacco, Utilla, Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, to be a colony, to be known and designated as the colony of the Bay of Islanda." And also what measures, if any, have been taken by the Executive to prevent the viola

taken by the Executive to prevent the viola-tion of that article of the treaty of Washington of July 4, 1850, between the United States and Great Britain, which provides that neither party shall "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America."

After a short Executive session, the Senate

Mr. Davis reported a joint resolution, extending the time in which masters of vessels are required to provide their steamers according to the requirements of the act known as "the Steamboat Bill," passed at the last session; and the same was considered and passed.

The joint resolution from the House, providing for the employment of two clerks and one

ding for the employment of two clerks and one messenger in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, was taken up, explained, and The following bills were then conside

and passed:
House bill for the construction of millitary oads in Oregon Territory;
House bill for the relief of Col. Osborne

Cross, of U. S. army;
Bill to incorporate the Pioneer Manufacturing Company of Georgetown, D. C.; and several private bills.

And then the Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30. The Chair laid before the Senate a letter m the Committee of Arrangements of the Jackson Monument Association, inviting the Senate and its officers to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson on the 8th of Janua-

ry next. Also, a report of the Secretary of the Interior communicating, in compliance with a resolu-tion of the Senate, information as to the steps taken to establish a lunatic asylum in the Dis trict of Columbia.

The resolution, offered by Mr. Cass on Tues

day last, in relation to British aggressions in Central America, was taken up and adopted. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following bills, which were severally read a third time and passed:

House bill making further appropriations
for the construction of roads in the Territory of

House bill to amend an act entitled "An act establish the Territorial Government of Ore on," approved August 14, 1848; And several private bills.

The Senate, after a short Executive session

djourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28. After several ineffective attempts to transact usiness, a quorum not being present, the

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29. Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, submitted a resolution to the effect that the reporters of the House should be instructed not to report, in the Daily Globe, speeches not delivered in the House, when publishing its proceedings; and called attention to a speech published in the "Globe" of yesterday, attacking the administration, professing to have been delivered by Mr. Smart, of Maine, but which was not delivered, and consequently no reply could be made. solution to the effect that the reporters of th

made.

Mr. Smart stated, in reply, that not having an opportunity of delivering the remarks allu-ded to, he therefore gave notice of his intending to publish them; and went on to charge the Government with neglecting the interests his constituents, in a case where a highhanded outrage had been committed by the Spanish

authorities of Havana, in the seizure of vessels belonging to citizens of the State of Maine, and the imprisonment and condemnation of the captains and crews.

Mr. Stanly replied in support of the resolution.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia spoke in relation to
the impracticability of restricting the reporters

in the way proposed.

Mr. Freeman, of Miss., submitted an amendment, restricting debate to matters legitimate. ly under discussion, which at present is en-joined by the rules, but from which it has become the practice to depart, as exemplified in the political speeches of last, session, and the offensive allusions of Mr. Giddings.

After some further discussion as to the rules the resolution was adopted, with a provise that nothing therein shall be construed to prevent a member from correcting and revising his speech—a motion to lay the resolution on the table having previously failed—yeas 44,

nays 92.
The resolution of Mr. Harris, of Tenness relative to receiving reports of committees, upon which no quorum could he found to vote yesterday and Monday, again came up in the regular course of business.

A motion was made to lay the resolution of

the table, and tellers having been appointed there was only 67 voting in the affirmative and 39 in the negative—no quorum.
The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Speaker announced that a quorum The Speaker announced that a quorum of members was not present, and therefore the journal of yesterday could not now be read.

Mr. Dean moved that there be a call of the House, as without a quorum they could not adjourn over until Monday.

The Speaker, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a communication from Messrs.

B. B. French, J. C. Rives, and John W. Maury, inviting the members and their officers to attend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the

tend the ceremonies of the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Jackson, on the 8th of January next.

The question was then taken, shall there be a call of the House? and it was decided in the

affirmative—yeas 79, nays 55.

Mr. Hunter moved that when the House a Mr. Hunter moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The House resumed the further consideration of the following resolution, introduced several days since by Mr. Harris, of Tennessee,

67, nays 73.

Mr. Doty asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution in relation to banking in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Ficklin said he had a bill in his desk

Mr. Ficklin said he had a bill in his desk proposing a remedy for the evil adverted to, but for the last eight months had been unable to obtain an opportunity to report it from the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMullen called for the regular order of business, saying he would object to everything else.

On motion, the House then adjourned until

Last week, Congress did nothing, the festivi-ties of Christmas and New Year's requiring

then reconsidered, ordered them to be printed, and adjourned. Mr. Mason's resolution calling for information concerning the Cuban Convention, was passed, Mr. Soulé concluding to defer his speech till another occasion.

There was a good deal of discussion in the House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, about Cuba, Slavery, Filibustering, &c., in which Messrs. Venable of North Carolina, Stephens of Georgia, and Brown of Mississippi, took part.

Mr. Polk got the floor, when the Commit Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

FREE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION A Free Soil State Convention will be held at Unity Hall, 24 Westminster street, on Thursday, January 27, 1853, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making State and Congressional Nominations, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

JOSEPH VEAZIE,

Chairman State Convenies on Thursday, 1861.

Chairman State Central Con

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A SLIGHT COLD.

MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

EDITOR'S TABLE On Fillbustering.

The article has attracted particular attention among most distinguished citizens, from the fact that tiener. Bulnes, President of the Republic, and the highest office in the State, was cured of a severe and dangerous affection of the lungs by its use. He allows us to send his name, an

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AZA AR WOLD. Patent Agent.

Washington, D. C., 9th month 20th, 1852.

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Jan 5—10t

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THREE WERK'S IN CUBA. An Artist's Tour through the island.

Hinterations, from Dras lags it y Dopler.— Breaking up from Boulogue. Napoleon before Ulm. Napoleon at the Bridge of Kehl. The Bivotac. The Sun of Aus-terlits. Napoleon and the Emperor Franci. I. HOW THE SAME WIND BLEW HOT AND COLD. By J. Smytths, jc

Sale man. WINE-LET US CALL THE DEVIL. WHIMS OF GREAT SEN.
THE LONDON JOURNALS ON THACKBRAY'S HENRY ESMOND.

RY ESMOND.

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Understoon from Draning it V Donler.—Bissking up

LIFE IN PARIS. By an American Illustrations.—An Esprit. Salon Life A Paristan

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Gh-pier XXX — hether's Narra 'tva. XXXI.— Esther's Narrative Continued. XXXII.—The Appointed
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Dec. 9

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Chancery, St. Anthony Falls, Minescota be. 16—ya. John W. North. George W. P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1852 .- The friends of

Danville, Ky., Dec. 8, 1852.—The friends of Freedom polled but a small vote in this State on the 2d of November, and this for various reasons. The Pittsburgh Convention was convened at too late a period to allow an efficient organization. Some gentlemen, who were placed on the electoral ticket, deflected, and went over to Scott, to be budly beaten. The result was, no ticket was perfected till October; then it was too late to canvass the State. Meanwhile C. M. Clay, the soul of the movement, was confined at home, nearly the entire summer and fall, by affliction and business. We are not disheartened. The signs of the times betoken a brighter future. The great question is to be kept before the People. Success is our motto—our watchword Onward!

Henceforth let the Free Democracy mind their calling better; and if a National Convention be found necessary, let it be held early, without regard to the Whigs and Hunker Democrats.

Democrats.

Much is gained by being first in the field. And why should we wait for the old parties to display their colors first? Does not experience demonstrate, that whatever be their apparent hue in the beginning, they invariably assume, in their progress, the pro-slavery die? Thousands and tens of thousands in the North, to the scandal of the truth and great abuse of their consciences, voted for Pierce and Scott, in the humble-hope of gaining some crumbs of Executive favor. They shall have their recompense. Such men, Northern men, "with seven principles—five loaves and two small fishes," held together by the "cohesive principle of public plunder," do more to perpetuate slavery than all the world beside. It Northern men would stand by Hale, Summer, Chase, Mann, and their noble compeers who maintain the men would stand by riale, Sumner, Chase, Main, and their noble compeers who maintain the right, slavery would die in twenty-five years. But now, how long? I am a Southern man by birth and education; and though a resident for several years of a free State, I am unable to understand how a Northern man can be the apologist or supporter of our "peculiar institu-tion." "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

ciples, without reservation; and of course, in the main, drew off those Whigs who were pur-posing to vote for Durkee, especially as their papers insisted that they could elect him (Durand) if true to their party. I do not think they were sincere in this, but they doubtless were in regard to the result in the State. I think the Free-Soilers were as much mistaken, (at least I was,) and it was not keeping in mind the constant foreign addition to our popula-tion, almost all of whom, at least the first year or two, if not longer, are Democrats. You see we have made bad figures in this county.*

Four years ago, the disaffection towards Cass was nearly as great as anywhere in New York. Almost all the leaders in this place and county embraced the Van Buren princi-ples; and, as a result, all the appliances, which Barnburners in New York stood firm to their principles in 1849 and 1850, the old line Democrate in this State would have been swept entirely away before this time; but the appliances to the party used at Washington has proved too strong, even as far as Wisconsin, and now there seems no other path, but over, instead of through, that great party. To me it seems that the next four years will be decisive as to the existence of the Free Democratic party, as such. Unless we can step into rank as one of the first parties as to numbers, we can hardly, in my opinion, maintain our organization. If Mr. Pierce goes South we must receive large the first parties as to numbers, we can hardly, in my opinion, maintain our organization. If Mr. Pierce goes South, we must receive large accessions from the liberal Democrats, and must absorb the liberal Whigs, unless that party adopts our principles. Are we not a little too severe towards them, when we call them, without any exceptions, a defeated and obsolete faction? The term faction is hardly in good taste, especially as that party has not manifested so much tendency to demagoguism as the Democratic, but rather their Conservatism has often led them to mistake real progress for tendency to Agrarianism.

tism has often led them to mistake real progress for tendency to Agrarianism,

A more perfect and thorough State organization is what we now need, together with an increase of Free Soil papers, especially German. A great and systematic and prolonged effort must be put forth, commencing from the next three or six months, and we shall succeed. The friends in Ohio have well begun. Let their Convention be well attended, and give tone to the effort. Let it be followed by one in New York, if they can make a strong demon-

Granville, Ohio, Dec. 14, 1852.—Our usual Free Soil vote in this town has ranged from 50 to 60. This fall we gave over one hundred, and that without the aid of one single Free Seil speech from any person of note; so you can see that the Era is bearing fruit. The Democrats in our town have now become the third party, at least in point of numbers. I presume I shall send you a number of new subscribers in a few days.

Serve Camp, Alamance co., North Carolina, Dec. 15, 1852.—The principles of Free Democracy are gaining ground in the old North State; outsiders may not think so, but we know that the leaven is in our midst, and at work. The vote for Hale and Julian was small. Cause why? The ticket was formed but a little more than two weeks before the election. The printing of tickets was contracted for to be done one week before the election; when called for, they were not done—the Slave Power said 20? A few tickets were written, and polled at some precincts, but a majority of

zation, we gave 19 votes for Hale, which sur-prised not only the politicians of both the other parties, but most of ourselves. Some of the oldest Democrats and Whigs are no longer able, conscientiously, to vote with the old par-ties, and thus aid and abet the slaveholder. Go on in your arduous but glorious work, and you will find that not only thousands, but hun-dreds of thousands, will stand by you. Our Free Democrats are, to a man, honest, think-Free Demecrats are, to a man, honest, thinking, and, to a greater or less degree, intelligent

tion." "Give me liberty, or give me death!"

Restucky.

**Racine, Wis., Dec. 1, 1852.—I see you are liable to be misled in some of your extracts, owing to distance from the various fields, by not knowing the full facts.

You say Durkee was defeated by a coalition of Whigs and Democrats. The Whigs are hardly subject fairly to this charge.

The Whigs could hardly expect to elect Durand, in any circumstance; and probably at least half of them, especially in the country, expected and desired to vote for Durkee, and it think with the approbation of leaders in that party, especially the Seward Whigs, who are a large majority. From some cause, they thought that this State might possibly be carried for Scott by great effort. If, therefore, their candidates for Congress would put forth special and unwearied efforts, and denouncing the Baltimore platform of his party, sumped the district on the Free Soil principles, without reservation; and of course, in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main, drew off those Whigs who were purchased and in the main chance of the people.

Raticky.

**Elgin, Kane co., Ill., Dec. 2, 1852.—Now the election is over, and excitement subsided, it is all important that papers advocating the great cause of Human Freedom should be well supported. I have therefore used a little exertion in getting up the following list, which I have therefore used a little exertion in getting up the following list, which I have therefore used a little exertion in getting up the following list, which I have therefore used a little exer Elgin, Kane so., Ill., Dec. 2, 1852 .- Now the

and among them are members of each of the three great political parties, and will appreciate truth and sound principles, from whatever source they may emanate. Had I time to devote, I could easily increase the list to fifty, and perhaps a hundred, in this city. The people are becoming more and more willing and anxious to investigate, thinking less of old party ties, and more and more of principle. The friends of justice and human rights have reason to be encouraged; the time is not far off when many of the great political reforms will be accomplished, when truth and justice shall prevail. I expect to see the day when the poor, the homeless, and the landless, may, if they will, possess of the broad fields of earth a spot which they may call home, and when the chains of elavery shall be broken and the bondmen set free.

Lancaster, Jeff. co., Ind., Dec. 11, 1852.-We as some of your correspondents; but, depend upon it, twice seven thousand won't count the votes that will be given for Hale and Julian in

1856.

Unionville, Darby Creek, Union co., Ohio, Dec. 7. 1852.—The Free Democracy were never in higher spirits than at the present time. This county has given a much larger vote for Hale and Julian than at any former period. The Whig party, which has the ascendency here, have been taken all aback at the defeat of General Scott. They now begin to manifest a willingness to pause and inquire what are the principles of the Free Democracy. I have heard a number say, since the election, that they had voted with the old parties the last time. All we want is the circulation of last time. All we want is the circulation Anti-Slavery truth.

CUBAN ANNEXATION.

We are all conscious that but one great interest in these United States is now protected by a prohibitory tariff that is, the slave-breeding interest of Virginia and the other Northern alave States. We protect the slave-grower by visiting the penalty of death upon those who import slaves to the injury of our own citizens, who rear boys and girls for the market. These facts stand prominent upon the history of our times. We have secured to the slave-dealers of this nation a monopoly of the crime of buying and selling human flesh.

Now, sir, with all kindness, I will say to those a devocates for protection to Northern labor, that while they make merchandise of the Southern laborer, of his wife and children, it will be in vain for them to profess humane sympathy for the free and independent laborers of the North. While you profess an anxious eolicitude for the pecuniary interest of the laborer in the cotton mill, and at the same time make merchandise of him who cultivates the raw material, the people will pronounce you hypocrites.

I this morning read in one of our papers and the spains Ministry has excited a deep and pervading interest throughout the country.

And, sir, I here take pleasure in vindicating the President against the assaults made upon him by some presses of the South, for publishing this correspondence. With its publication the adventure of the sovereign people, we had a right to it. He had no right to withhold it.

As he was bound by his oath and by the Constitution, he sent it to us. We ordered it printed. The people had a right to see and understand what their servants were doing on this as well as on all other subjects.

This correspondence is highly important. It shows to the country and to the civilized world, that for thirty years the Executive has exerted our national inflence to maintain slavery in Cuba, in order that the institution may be rendered more source in the United States.

Power said no? A few tickets were written, and polled at some precincts, but a majority of Free-Soilers did not vote—yes, nineteen-twentieths—because they could not get the chance; and when they did have a written copy, not more than half voted. I did not vote myself, because I thought best not to vote without we could have something like a fair showing.

He sends us a club of subscribers.—Ed. Era.

Middle Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 15, 1852.—I am truly rejoiced to reflect that in this region of country, in which I am acquainted, in which three years ago, to the best of my knowledge, only four or five Eras were taken, there are now some thirty-two or three. In our township, with scarcely any effort, and no organization, we gave 19 votes for Hale, which surprised not only the politicians of both the other

which inflict such suffering upon one portion of our fellow-mortals, and at the same time profess an anxiety for the pecuniary interest of another portion, will not all candid men charge us with hypocrisy and falsehood?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, said, if he understood the gentleman from Ohio, he was in

favor of removing the protection to slave labor by repealing the law which prohibits the im-portation of slaves.

Mr. GIDDINGS. The gentleman is mistaken; it was the protection of the slave-grower to which I referred. It is the law of Congress, which authorizes the domestic slave trade, that I condemn. That traffic is far more barbarous than the foreign slave trade, which we very properly characterize as piracy, and punish with death. Dealing in human flesh is, in a moral point of view, a naked, undisguised piracy; it is so regarded by all reflecting men; those who traffic in human flesh, either here, in Africa, or elsewhere, and all who advise, aid, counsel, or encourage such traffic, are guilty, and deserve death upon the gallows. The manner in which we aid and encourage this crime is immaterial. If we lend that encouragement by passing laws to protect the slave-dealer, or by lending our influence to retain such laws in force, we are as guilty as he who actually buys and sells the victims of this traffic, and we, sir, deserve death as much as he does. I would not hang the ignorant sailor who goes to Africa and purchases men and women there, and spare the member of Congress who exerts his influence to continue the same crimes here. Had I the power to punish these crimes, I would inflict the same penalty upon every man who deals in human flesh, or who authorizes or encourages such

from Pennsylvania [Mr. Jones] took occasion, while discussing the tariff, to say that the Democracy of his State were in favor of the Fugitive Law: but it is somewhat remarkable that the Predient, in his message, makes no mention of that law. It is said, that during the last three months more fugitives have found their way to Canada than ever previously emigrated to that province in the same space of time. They went singly, in pairs, in companies of five, of ten; and sometimes twenty or more travelled together. Scarcely a slave-catcher interposed to prevent this tide of companies of the solutions of the solutions of the solutions of the solutions and the solutions of the solutions are solutions. igration; and those who made attempts to stop there were unsuccessful. The emigrants were armed and ready for the combat. They laughed at your Fugitive Law, and ridiculed those who enacted and who advocate its continuance. As the President is about to retire from office, he witnesses the contempt into which this, his favorite measure, has fallen, yet he fails in his last annual message to notice these facts, nor does he make even an effort to modify the popular odium which has pronounced those Compromise measures infamous. He sees the country rapidly separating into two parties—the supporters of slavery and the advocates of liberty. He must be conscious that these parties will soon swallow up all tinuance. As the President is about to retire that these parties will soon swallow up all other organizations. The free Democracy and the slave Democracy will soon characterize our political distinctions, and the Democratic prin-ciple of man's national right to liberty will be vindicated and sustained; yet he remains silent

I observed that the honorable gentleman

And here I wish to say to the friends of lib erty, that our cause is advancing rapidly, and with firmer and surer pace than at any former with firmer and surer pace than at any former period. The old political organizations have lost their moral power. The election of the great Western statesman, Thomas H. Benton, in opposition to both the Whig and Democratic parties, shows the tendency of men to think and vote agreeably to the dictates of their own judgment, and not according to caucus dictation, or party rule. He, sir, was unconnected with all parties. He was the exponent of his own views: the people approved his sentiments.

a right to it. He had no right to withhold it. As he was bound by his oath and by the Constitution, he sent it to us. We ordered it printed. The people had a right to see and understand what their servants were doing on this as well as on all other subjects.

This correspondence is highly important. It shows to the country and to the civilized world, that for thirty years the Executive has exerted our national inflence to maintain slavery in Cuba, in order that the institution may be rendered more secure in the United States. This policy stands out in bold relief; it pervades the whole correspondence, and was also incorporated into the instructions of our Commissioners to the Congress of Panama, although those instructions are not embraced in the communication now before us.

Both Whig and Democratic Administrations have adopted this policy; and although I have but little time to read extracts from this correspondence, I will give one from the letter of Mr. Webster. Secretary of States.

correspondence, I will give one from the letter of Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, marked "Private and Confidential," to our Consul at Havana, dated January 14, 1843, in which the author refers to reported intentions of British Abolitionists and the British Ministry to aid in the abolition of slavery, and in the establish ment of an independent Government in Cuba; he says: "If this scheme should succeed, the influence of Britain in this quarter, it is re-marked, will be unlimited. With six hundred thousands blacks in Cuba, and eight hundred thousand in her West India Islands, she will (it is said) strike a blow at the existence of slavery of a man who opposed all expression, by this Government, of sympathy with oppressed Hungary; who was so strongly opposed to all intervention with the affairs of other Governments in favor of liberty.

We, sir, hold our own institutions by the right of revolution which have several accessed.

right of revolution, which he so severely con-demned. He appears to have been shocked at

the idea that liberty should be enjoyed in Cuba, and avowed himself willing to prostitute the naval and military power of the United States to uphold a system of oppression in that Island, which consigns to premature graves one tenth part of its whole slave population annually—a system by which eighty thousand human victums are said to be sacrificed every year to Spanish barbarity and Spanish cupidity. Sir, at this moment the Senate are engaged in culogizing the statesman who has himself crected this monument to perpetuate his own disgrace this monument to perpetuate his own disgrace. They, sir, are endeavoring to falsify the truth of history; to cover up those stains upon his character which no time can erase, and no effort of friends can purify. They can never separate his memory from the great errors of his life. Sir, it is right and proper that the evil deeds of public men should be remembered, that posterity may avoid their crimes, and duly estimate their moral and political worth. Yet, sir, we were told during the recent canvass, that unless we voted for the Whig andidate, if we permitted the Democratic candidate date, if we permitted the Democratic candidate to be elected, Cuba would be annexed and elato be elected, Cuba would be annexed and slavery extended and strengthened in the United States. Plausibility was given to this argument by a certain distinguished Senator from the West, who travelled somewhat extensively, making speeches in favor of Cuban annexation and fillibustering expeditions to that Island. I desire to say, very distinctly, that in my opinion, that gentleman "ran before he was sent." He appeared anxious to obtain Southern favor, by making himself the advocate of what he deemened to acquire Southern favor, and, like some who have gone before him, he will find hereaf-ter that he has run his bark upon the same ter that he has run his bark upon the same rock on which so many Northern statesmen have made shipwreck of their political hopes. Other Democratic candidates of the North have pursued the same policy, and some Whigs have striven to keep pace in this race of servility. Among others, I notice a Whig paper in New York, of somewhat extensive circulation, avowing the policy of annexing Cuba. Others have taunted the Free Democracy with having lent our influence to that policy, by refusing to vote for the Whig candidate.

Now, sir, I would say to them, that the Free Democracy is not altogether composed of boys

Now, sir, I would say to them, that the Free Democracy is not altogether composed of boys and unfledged politicians; nor is it guided by men destitute of experience and forethought. We, sir, look not to the other parties for guidance; we do our own thinking and our own voting. We have our own views upon this question as well as on all others.

Gentlemen of the Democratic party, who Gentlemen of the Democratic party, who have spoken here, have alluded directly to this policy, but have carefully withheld all expression of their own views, or the views of their party, in reference to it. I had hoped to hear from gentiemen the designs of the incoming President. At least I hoped to hear what they themselves think of this policy. Are they, individually, in favor of it or against it? No one has presumed to avow his own thoughts. Now, I would say to those members, you were sent here to represent the people. Franklin Pierce was elected to carry out and execute the laws which we enact—not to represent the voice of the people in enacting laws. God has given to you the powers of thought and reflection. He has given to you judgment and conscience.

selfect man his past first, commanding from the latter. All we would at the development of the principle of

enact laws to govern our people. Those Spaniards will be ignorant of our language, bred and educated under Spaniah despotism, unacquainted with our institutions; mon who never exercised the right of suffrage, and who have no, just views of Free Governments. I do not think the influence of such men in this Hall would be worth \$160,000,000. But the Spaniah poulation of Cuba would not only be brought into full political association with our people, but they would come into the Union with greater advantages, influence, and power, over our rights and interests, than we curselves possess. Their influence one or Constitution will be proportioned to the number of their slaves, counting five of those newly-imported Cuban negroes, fresh from the African coast, equal in moral and political influence to three of our free citizens of the North; so that the holder of five of those slaves will wield the same influence in the Federal Government twich four our Northern men exercise. Now, let those Representatives who really think their constitutions to be worthy of only one-fourth part of the moral and political influence to which those Cuban slaveholders are entitled, vote to give the \$100,000,000 to degrade their constitutions power of this Government thus to degrade and disgrace the freemen of Ohio. Will my Democratic colleagues, or my Whig colleagues, take issue with me on this point? Will set them and political influence in the sound of the constitution is possible to the set of those Cuban slaveholders are entitled, vote to give the \$100,000,000 to degrade their constitutions to be worthy of only one-fourth part of the moral and political influence to the statutional power of this Government thus to degrade and disgrace the freemen of Ohio. Will my Democratic colleagues, or my Whig colleagues, take issue with me on this point? Will set them saids the state of the set of and embarrass the purchase of Cuba. The eight hundred thousand slaves of Cuba were mostly born in Africa, and imported to that island. They are desperate, and have little regard for human life. For many years past the military force required to hold them in subjection has been estimated at twenty thousand men, or twice the military force now maintained by this Government. The annual cost of meintaining such an arrow in the island of maintaining such an army in that island would not prebably fall short of \$20,000,000; would not precably tall short of \$20,000,000; and the expense of civil government, including light-houses, local legislation, pay of members of Congress, &c., would not be less than \$3,000,000; while the revenue, under our laws being assessed only upon imports, would not exceed \$2,500,000. Thus there would be net annual expenditure of more than twenty millions of dollars over the revenues of the island to hold their slaves in subjection. That amount would be drawn mostly from our laboring men of the free States. And now I ask, in all kindness, how long do you believe the labor-ing people of Ohio would consent to pay troops at that rate to stand sentinel over the slave drivers of Cuba, while they lash these degraded

But a standing army of twenty thousand men will not be sufficient to maintain this system of oppression. That island now imports some thirty thousand African slaves annually. They are ignorant and stupid; they have no common language, and are incapable of any concerted movement for freedom. By annexing Cuba to the United States, this foreign slave trade will be cut off, and the supply of victims will then be drawn from our slavetrading States. This, sir, is the great object for which annexation is sought. It will en-hance the price of human chattels in our North-ern slave States. But here, again, God has thrown around this gigantic crime, dangers which cannot be avoided. These slaves will be more enlightened; they will speak the English language, which is spoken in all the British Islands. They will have some knowledge of their rights, and of the means of obtaining them. Nor will they want for leaders to guide them in the work of achieving their liberty. The whole eight hundred thousand free colored people in the neighboring islands will sym-pathize with them. Some Douglass, some Re-mond, some Ward, or other hero, will be found sant to lead them in battle. Your troops will find active employment. Fire and sword will be called into service; devastation, rapine, and slaughter, will be carried by the infuriated slaves over the plantations and villages. Two hundred thousand colored men, rendered desperate by barbarous oppression, will constitute no mean force, when fighting for life and liberty. In that struggle, Mr. Jefferson has assured us the Almighty possesses no attribute which will permit him to take sides with the oppressors. No, sir, our consciences and our sympathies must be with the oppressed. Our prayers will be that justice shall take place; and if the oppressors be laid low in death, we shall view it with Christian submission. Then, sir, this Government will possess the constitutional power to conclude a peace by the total abolition of this accursed system of oppression. And do you think that Congress will long continue such as war? Will they shoot down those tinue such a war? Will they shoot down those who thus strike for liberty? Or will they not rather consent to return to them their Godgiven rights? given rights?

And, sir, I would say to our Southern friends

But a standing army of twenty thousand

that when this spirit of liberty shall once be aroused among the blacks of Cuba, they will be very likely to bring the war into Florida, Alabama, and other Southern States. Mr. Chairman, annex Cuba now, with its present be very likely to bring the war into Florida, Alabama, and other Southern States. Mr. Chairman, annex Cuba now, with its present slave population, and you and I may live to see our slave States devastated by a servile war. Indeed, I am surprised that the colored population there have remained supinely inactive so long. These States are at this time suppressed volcances, ready to burst forth whenever the elements shall become agitated. The annexation of Cuba will rock this Union to its centre, and the hidden flames will find vent, and the fire will extend until slavery be consumed. When that day of retributive justice

centre, and the hidden flames will find vent, and the fire will extend until slavery be consumed. When that day of retributive justice shall overtake our Southern friends, we, sir, will interpose, not by shooting down the victims of oppression, by murdering those who have been oppressed, wronged, and outraged, but by making peace with them upon terms of justice, and admitting them to the enjoyment of their liberty.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have spoken only of the peaceful purchase of Cuba, and its consequences. It is the only mode in which we can obtain it. We can get it in no other mode. Slavery sits like an incubus upon our nation, paralyzing all our energies, and rendering a war with any powerful nation impolitic and dangerous. We cannot go to war for the conquest of Cuba. And, sir, from what we learn by the correspondence before us, as well as from other sources, Spain will not be likely to sell it to us. She has taken her position on this point, and has long maintained it. She will continue to maintain the transport of the selling of this lamp their sole business, may realize handsome profits, as the success of our agent testify.

Montgomery (Ala.) Times.

Montgomery (Ala.) Times.

Montgomery (Ala.) Times.

Montgomery (Ala.) Times.

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are the ole manufacturers well respectfully inform the public that they are the ole manufacturers would respectfully inform the public that they are the ole manufacturers would respectfully inform the public that they are the low sublemant as the ole manufacturers for the criginal Zygen Lard of Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1951. This lamp has been before the original Zygen Lard of Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1951. This lamp has been before the original Zygen Lard of Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1951. This lamp has been before the original Zygen Lard of Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1951. The lamp has been before have now on hand a

by the correspondence before us, as well as from other sources, Spain will not be likely to sell it to us. She has taken her position on this point, and has long maintained it. She will continue to maintain it. The old Castilian determination of purpose will guide her councils in future. I am, therefore, very clearly of opinion that we shall not have Cuba, so long as the friends of liberty continue to call public attention to the wrongs and crimes of slavery.

The policy of the Spanish Government to set the slaves of Cuba free, in case of formidable invasion, forbids all hope of obtaining it by conquest. It is now well known that, prior to the Lopez expedition, the Governor General had express orders, if he found it necessary to defend the island, to abolish slavery and put arms into the hands of the emancipated slaves. Now, sir, our fillibustering politicians will have no object in obtaining Cuba, unless they can thereby obtain it with slavery. They fight for oppression, not for freedom. With these facts before the country, we shall have no more fillibustering expeditions. Our political tillibusters will now disappear. They will escape the garrote, but will be reserved for political suffocation.

Mr. Chairman, I speak my own opinions. No other man is responsible for what I say. I have given some attention to this subject, and have satisfied my own mind, that while the advocates of liberty shall continue their efforts for freedom, their struggles for justice to all men, Cuba will not be annexed. I congratulate the friends of liberty and of humanity upon the important position they have attained. The very efforts which our opponents said would secure the annexation of Cuba, have, under the circumstances to which I have referred, prevented the perpetration of that oursege. It is the bold, unfinehing agitation and maintenance of truth, by political, moral, and religions efforts, that has seved us from that degradation. Had we, sir, united with the other political parties at the late election; had we then disbanded

American authority. But if it remains subject to Spanish laws, its final rec'emption is not so far distant as we have been accustomed to think. The employment of Chinese laborers in that island has proved far more profitable than that of slaves. Indeed, it is said the expense of carrying on their plantations by the labor of these free people from China, is less than half that of slave labor. At this time there are said to be six thousand Chinamen on their passage to Cuba, for the purpose of engaging in the cultivation of the soil. The laws of Cuba are also more favorable to emancipation than those of our slave States. These circumstances, under the guidance of Providence, amid the lights and intelligence of the present age, are slowly but surely working out the redemption of Cuba, even under Spanish rule. Yet its annexation to this Union would, in my opinion, hasten the overthrow of slavery, both there and in our slave States.

The world is moving in favor of liberty. Re
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Through to Cincinnati by Rail the entire distance, except tem miles, which is done in Ceaches.

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The Slow Isla Line leaves Calvert Station daily st lift P. M., and connects requirely with the Fast Line or Entire distance, except tem miles, which is done in C

demption to the African race upon this continent must soon come. I trust it will come in peace; but I will add, in the language of our departed coadjutor, John Quincy Adams, "Let it come: if it must come in blood, yet, I say, LET IT COME."

THE ERA AT THE SOUTH

"We are grateful, very grateful, for the man ner in which our friends are responding to our annual circular. Never have we observed among them so much enthusiasm for the Era, and for the cause it represents. They have carried our list up to near twenty-five thousand,

and still they come. Everywhere they are or-ganizing clubs and circulating newspapers."

Thus the National Era, an Abolition paper published in Washington, D. C., glories over its success. We have no doubt that one-sixth of success. We have no doubt that one-sixth of his 25,000 are Southern subscribers; not that they are Abolitionists, but subscribe merely to get a paper published at Washington, and to see how this organ talks about the institution of slavery. The editor, Mr. Bailey, often alludes to the sympathy for his enterprise in the slaveholding States, and says he feels encouraged by the signs to press forward in the good. aged by the signs to press forward in the good cause of "ameliorating the condition of the slaves." This is one of the ablest papers in the Government; and well may be occupy the post of editor, when not only his party at the North, but a large one at the South, are clubbing to-gether by hundreds, and ordering, with money in advance, this chief of Abolitionism. This policy is furnishing the axe which is to cleave your heads and dismember the very cord of a national existence. The papers of the South may drag out a miserable life, with scarce sup-port depoted to Southern soil and interests port, devoted to Southern soil and interests while those which are its worst enemies grow fat and powerful through Southern support. Will not men be influenced by interest, if not by principle, to withdraw their aid from an avowed enemy? We do not ask you to sub

subscribers in the South, we are sure, are full able to support their home papers, as well as to patronize the Era.

The merchants, principally, in New York have subscribed \$7,000 as a remuneration for the judicial robbery perpetrated by Judge Paine, in the notorious Lemmon case. Does any one South believe that these ostensible sympathizers were moved with a spirit of justness and benevolence, or rather was it not an impulse sprung by the thought of commercial gain? Do

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